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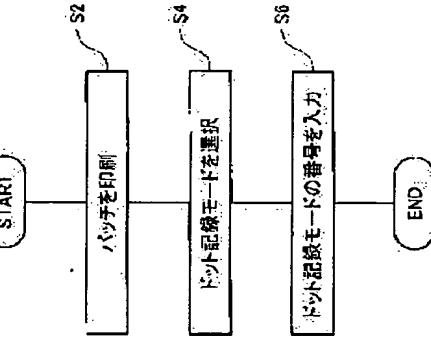
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B41J 29/46(21) Application number : 2001-224613 (71) Applicant : SEIKO EPSON CORP
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(54) SELECTION OF SUBSCAN FEED BASED ON PRINTING RESULTS OF TEST PATCH

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To upgrade the quality of a printed image in the printing process to form dots on a printing medium by executing a main scan and a subscan operation.

SOLUTION: First, in the step S2, a user prints a test patch on a printing paper in respectively different dot recording modes. Each of the dot recording modes shows a difference in the feed of a printing head for the subscan to be performed between the main scans, although the main scan procedures are the same as specified, with regard to each dot recording mode. Each test patch is printed using three different color inks, that is, pale-color cyan, pale-color magenta and yellow. In the step S4, the user selects the test patch which appears to be most uniform among the other test patches. After that, the user enters a number attached to the selected test patch to the computer in the step S6. Thus it is possible to perform the high-quality printing by selecting a dot recording mode through actually printing the test patch in each of the dot recording modes.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Performing horizontal scanning to which at least one side of said nozzle group and print media is moved using the airline printer equipped with the nozzle group which carries out the regurgitation of the ink droplet. Vertical scanning which moves at least one side of said nozzle group and said print media in the direction at which said horizontal scanning is crossed in the intervals of said horizontal scanning is performed. It is the approach of determining the recording mode of a dot at the time of printing by making an ink droplet reaching the target and forming a dot on said print media. Said dot record approach (a), by two or more dot recording modes from which the contents of said vertical scanning performed in the intervals of said horizontal scanning differ mutually. The dot recording-mode decision approach including the process which forms a test patch on said print media, respectively, and the process which determines a dot recording mode by choosing one test patch from the (b) aforementioned test patches.

[Claim 2] Performing horizontal scanning to which at least one side of said nozzle group and print media is moved using the airline printer equipped with the nozzle group which carries out the regurgitation of the ink droplet. Vertical scanning which moves at least one side of said nozzle group and said print media in the direction at which said horizontal scanning is crossed in the intervals of said horizontal scanning is performed. It is the approach of determining the recording mode of a dot at the time of printing by making an ink droplet reaching the target and forming a dot on said print media. Said printing It is printing which records two or more pixels contained in one horizontal-scanning Rhine by said horizontal scanning from which plurality differs. Said dot record approach (a) by two or more dot recording modes from which the contents of said vertical scanning which the count of said horizontal scanning taken to record all the pixels contained in one horizontal-scanning Rhine is mutually equal, and performs in the intervals of said horizontal scanning differ mutually. The dot recording-mode decision approach including the process which forms a test patch on said print media, respectively, and the process which determines a dot recording mode by choosing one test patch from the (b) aforementioned test patches.

[Claim 3] It is the dot recording-mode decision approach which is a dot recording mode that the combination of the nozzle on which it is the dot recording-mode decision approach according to claim 2, and two or more pixels by which said two or more dot recording modes continue towards said vertical scanning are recorded, respectively differs mutually.

[Claim 4] Said process (a) is the dot recording-mode decision approach including the process which it is the dot recording-mode decision approach according to claim 1 or 2, and it is two or more dot recording modes which repeat said vertical scanning of one kind of feed per revolution, and perform, and said feeds per revolution are two or more mutually different dot recording modes, respectively, and forms a test patch on said print media, respectively.

[Claim 5] Two or more dot recording modes from which it is the dot recording-mode decision approach according to claim 4, and said feed per revolution differs mutually are the dot recording-mode decision approaches that said feed per revolution is an almost equal dot recording mode.

[Claim 6] It is the dot recording-mode decision approach according to claim 1 or 2. Said process

(a) The execution sequence of vertical scanning of two or more kinds of said feeds per revolution which are two or more dot recording modes which repeat and perform unit vertical scanning including said vertical scanning of two or more kinds of feeds per revolution, and said unit vertical scanning contains. The dot recording-mode decision approach which includes the process which forms a test patch on said print media, respectively by said two or more dot recording modes from which at least two or more feeds per revolution of a class and one side of ** differ.

[Claim 7] Two or more dot recording modes which are the dot recording-mode decision approaches according to claim 6, and repeat and perform said unit vertical scanning are the dot recording-mode decision approaches that the average of the feed per revolution of said vertical scanning which said unit vertical scanning includes is an almost equal dot recording mode.

[Claim 8] It is the dot recording-mode decision approach including the process which is the dot recording-mode decision approach according to claim 1 or 2, and said process (a) forms a dot in a Magenta, cyanogen, and the ink of Hierro in said each dot recording mode, respectively, and forms said test patch.

[Claim 9] The nozzle group which is the airline printer which prints by making an ink droplet breathe out from a nozzle, making it reach the target on print media, and forming a dot, and carries out the regurgitation of the ink droplet. Said nozzle group, and said print media and the horizontal-scanning mechanical component which performs horizontal scanning to which at least one side of ** is moved. The vertical-scanning mechanical component which performs vertical scanning which moves at least one side of said nozzle group, and said print media and ** in the direction of said horizontal scanning, and the direction at which it crosses. It has the input section which receives the data input from the outside, and the control section which performs control of said each part. Said control section By two or more dot recording modes from which the contents of said vertical scanning performed in the intervals of said horizontal scanning differ mutually. The test patch formation section which forms a test patch on said print media, respectively. An airline printer equipped with the dot recording-mode storage section which can specify the dot recording mode chosen from said two or more dot recording modes based on said test patch, and which is data chosen from said from said input section.

[Claim 10] The nozzle group which is the airline printer which prints by making an ink droplet breathe out from a nozzle, making it reach the target on print media, and forming a dot, and carries out the regurgitation of the ink droplet. Said nozzle group, and said print media and the horizontal-scanning mechanical component which performs horizontal scanning to which at least one side of ** is moved. The vertical-scanning mechanical component which performs vertical scanning which moves at least one side of said nozzle group, and said print media and ** in the direction of said horizontal scanning, and the direction at which it crosses. It has the input section which receives the data input from the outside, and the control section which performs control of said each part. Said control section By two or more dot recording modes from which the contents of said vertical scanning which the count of said horizontal scanning taken to record all the pixels contained in one horizontal-scanning Rhine is mutually equal, and performs in the intervals of said horizontal scanning differ mutually. The test patch formation section which forms a test patch on said print media, respectively. An airline printer equipped with the dot recording-mode storage section which memorizes the dot recording-mode select data which can specify the dot recording mode chosen from said two or more dot recording modes based on said test patch, and which is data and was inputted from said input section.

[Claim 11] It is the airline printer which forms said test patch by the dot recording mode from which the combination of the nozzle on which it is an airline printer according to claim 10, and two or more pixels by which said test patch formation section continues towards said vertical scanning are recorded, respectively differs mutually.

[Claim 12] Said test patch formation section is an airline printer with which it is an airline printer according to claim 9 or 10, and it is two or more dot recording modes which repeat said vertical scanning of one kind of feed per revolution, and perform, respectively, and said feed per revolution forms said test patch by two or more mutually different dot recording modes.

[Claim 13] It is the airline printer with which said test patch is formed by the dot recording mode with said feed per revolution are an airline printer according to claim 12, and almost equal [said test patch formation section].

[Claim 14] It is said airline printer which are two or more dot recording modes which it is an airline printer according to claim 9 or 10, and said test patch formation section repeats unit vertical scanning including said vertical scanning of two or more kinds of feeds per revolution, and perform, and said unit vertical scanning includes and which forms said test patch by the execution sequence and said two or more dot recording modes from which at least two or more feeds per revolution of a class and one side of ** differ of vertical scanning of a class two or more, [of a feed per revolution].

[Claim 15] It is the airline printer with which said test patch is formed by the dot recording mode with the delivery average value of said vertical scanning which said unit vertical scanning includes are an airline printer according to claim 14, and almost equal [said test patch formation section].

[Claim 16] It is the airline printer which said test patch formation section uses said Magenta nozzle group, said cyanogen nozzle group, and said Hierro nozzle group in said each dot recording mode, and forms said each test patch by being an airline printer according to claim 9 or 10, and equipping said nozzle group with the Magenta nozzle group which carries out the regurgitation of the Magenta ink, the cyanogen nozzle group which carries out the regurgitation of the cyanogen ink, and the Hierro nozzle group which carries out the regurgitation of the Hierro ink.

[Claim 17] Performing horizontal scanning which moves at least one side of said nozzle group and print media to the computer equipped with the printing section equipped with the nozzle group which carries out the regurgitation of the ink droplet Vertical scanning which moves at least one side of said nozzle group and said print media in the direction at which said horizontal scanning is crossed in the intervals of said horizontal scanning is performed. The time of printing by making an ink droplet reach the target and forming a dot on said print media. In order to make the test patch used in order to determine the recording mode of a dot form, It is the record medium which recorded the computer program and in which computer reading is possible. Said record medium By two or more dot recording modes from which the contents of said vertical scanning performed in the intervals of said horizontal scanning differ mutually. The procedure which forms a test patch on said print media, respectively, and the procedure of memorizing the dot recording-mode select data showing the dot recording mode chosen from said two or more dot recording modes based on said test patch. The record medium which recorded the program for performing the aforementioned computer and in which computer reading is possible.

[Claim 18] Performing horizontal scanning which moves at least one side of said nozzle group and print media to the computer equipped with the printing section equipped with the nozzle group which carries out the regurgitation of the ink droplet Vertical scanning which moves at least one side of said nozzle group and said print media in the direction at which said horizontal scanning is crossed in the intervals of said horizontal scanning is performed. The time of printing by making an ink droplet reach the target and forming a dot on said print media. In order to make the test patch used in order to determine the recording mode of a dot form, It is the record medium which recorded the computer program and in which computer reading is possible. Said record medium By two or more dot recording modes from which the contents of said vertical scanning which the count of said horizontal scanning taken to record all the pixels contained in one horizontal-scanning Rhine is mutually equal, and performs in the intervals of said horizontal scanning differ mutually. The procedure which forms a test patch on said print media, respectively, and the procedure of memorizing the dot recording-mode select data showing the dot recording mode chosen from said two or more dot recording modes based on said test patch. The record medium which recorded the program for performing the aforementioned computer and in which computer reading is possible.

[Claim 19] The record medium which is a record medium according to claim 17 or 18, and stores the image data for forming said test patch further.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] It is related with the technique which raises the quality of a printing image in printing which performs vertical scanning in the intervals of horizontal scanning especially about the technique which prints an image by forming a dot on print media, this invention performing horizontal scanning.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, the printer of the type which carries out the regurgitation of the ink from a head has spread widely as an output unit of a computer. An ink droplet is made to breathe out from a nozzle, performing horizontal scanning, vertical scanning is performed in the intervals of horizontal scanning, and there are some printers which forms a dot on print media and print an image. There were what repeats vertical scanning of a fixed feed per revolution, and a thing which repeats and performs combination of vertical scanning from which a feed per revolution differs in such a printer. However, as for the setup of the feed per revolution of vertical scanning, in any case, it was fixed to one.

[0003] [Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In printing which performs horizontal scanning and vertical scanning and forms a dot on print media, the quality of a printing result may worsen depending on the quality of the manufacture error of a printer, or a print sheet.

[0004] This invention is made in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem in the conventional technique, and it aims at raising the quality of a printing image in printing which performs horizontal scanning and vertical scanning and forms a dot on print media.

[0005]

[The means for solving a technical problem, and its operation and effectiveness] In order to solve a part of above-mentioned technical problem [at least], in this invention, an ink droplet is made to breathe out from a nozzle and predetermined processing is performed in the airline printer which prints by making it reach the target on print media, and forming a dot. This airline printer is equipped with the vertical-scanning mechanical component which performs vertical scanning which moves at least one side of the nozzle group which carries out the regurgitation of the ink droplet, a nozzle group, print media and the horizontal-scanning mechanical component which performs horizontal scanning to which at least one side of ** is moved, a nozzle group, and print media and ** in the direction of horizontal scanning, and the direction at which it crosses, the input section which receives the data input from the outside, and the control section which performs control of each part.

[0006] In such an airline printer, the contents of vertical scanning performed in the intervals of horizontal scanning form a test patch on print media by two or more mutually different dot recording modes, respectively. Then, a dot recording mode is determined by choosing one test patch from test patches. The dot recording mode to which the quality of a printing result becomes high most by considering as such a mode based on an actual printing result can be chosen.

[0007] Moreover, when performing printing which records two or more pixels contained in one

horizontal-scanning Rhine by horizontal scanning from which plurality differs, it is desirable that the count of horizontal scanning taken to record all the pixels contained in one horizontal-scanning Rhine forms a test patch on print media by two or more equal dot recording modes mutually, respectively. The count of horizontal scanning taken to record such a mode, then all the pixels contained in one horizontal-scanning Rhine can choose a dot recording mode from two or more equal dot recording modes mutually on the basis of the right wrong of the printing result resulting from the difference between the record sequence of the pixel contained in one horizontal-scanning Rhine, and the combination of the nozzle which records each pixel.

[0008] In addition, as for two or more dot recording modes, it is desirable that the combination of the nozzle on which two or more pixels which continue towards vertical scanning are recorded, respectively is a mutually different dot recording mode. A dot recording mode can be chosen from such a mode, then the dot recording mode from which the quality of a printing result differs.

[0009] In addition, in case a test patch is formed, it is two or more dot recording modes which repeat and perform vertical scanning of one kind of feed per revolution, respectively, and can consider as the mode which forms a test patch on print media, respectively by two or more dot recording modes from which a feed per revolution differs mutually. Moreover, as for two or more dot recording modes from which a feed per revolution differs mutually, it is desirable that a feed per revolution considers as an almost equal dot recording mode in that case. Even if it chooses such a mode, then which dot recording mode, it is not said a lot that a print speed changes.

[0010] Moreover, in case a test patch is formed it is two or more dot recording modes which repeat and perform unit vertical scanning including vertical scanning of two or more kinds of feeds per revolution, and can also consider as the mode which forms a test patch on print media, respectively by two or more dot recording modes from which at least the execution sequence of vertical scanning of two or more kinds of feeds per revolution which unit vertical scanning contains, and one side of two or more kinds of feeds per revolution and ** differ. In such a case, as for two or more dot recording modes which repeat and perform unit vertical scanning, it is desirable that the average of the feed per revolution of vertical scanning which unit vertical scanning includes considers as an almost equal dot recording mode. Even if it chooses such a mode, then which dot recording mode, it is not said a lot that a print speed changes.

[0011] Moreover, in case a test patch is formed, in each dot recording mode, it is desirable to form a dot in a Magenta, cyanogen, and the ink of Hierro, respectively, and to form a test patch. The test patch which is easy to reflect the quality of the printing result in such a mode, then color printing can be formed.

[0012] In addition, this invention can be realized in various modes as shown below.

(1) The dot recording-mode decision approach, the printing approach, the printing control approach.
 (2) An airline printer, a print control unit.
 (3) The manufacture approach of an airline printer.
 (4) The computer program for realizing above-mentioned equipment and an above-mentioned approach.
 (5) The record medium which recorded the computer program for realizing above-mentioned equipment and an above-mentioned approach.
 (6) The data signal embodied in the subcarrier including the computer program for realizing above-mentioned equipment and an above-mentioned approach.

[0013] [Embodyment of the Invention] Next, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained in order of the following based on an example.

A. outline [of an operation gestalt]: -- B. 1st example: -- configuration [of B1, equipment]: -- B-2, dot recording mode: -- selection [of a B3, dot recording mode]: -- C. 2nd example: -- D. 3rd example: -- E. modification: [0014] A. The outline of an operation gestalt: drawing 1 is a flow chart which shows the procedure of determining a dot recording mode. First, a user is step S2 and prints a test patch on a print sheet by dot recording mode different, respectively. Although the way of horizontal scanning of each dot recording mode is the same, the feeds per revolution

of vertical scanning performed in the intervals of each horizontal scanning differ. However, the feed per revolution of a dot recording mode with the smallest feed per revolution is 90% or more of a feed per revolution of a dot recording mode with the largest feed per revolution. Moreover, each test patch is printed using the ink of light cyanogen, a light Magenta, and three colors of Hielro. This test patch is checked by looking as a test patch of uniform gray in the state of ideal printing.

[0015] In step S4, a user chooses the test patch which is visible to the most uniform gray out of the test patch printed by each dot recording mode. Then, a user inputs into a computer the number given to the selected test patch through the user interface screen of a computer at step S6. A computer sends the number to a printer. If printing directions are received later, according to the dot recording mode corresponding to the number inputted at step S6, a printer will process an image and will perform printing. Thus, quality printing can be performed by actually printing by each dot recording mode, and choosing a dot recording mode.

[0016] B. 1st example: — configuration [of B1, equipment]. — drawing 2 is the outline block diagram of the printing system equipped with the ink jet printer 20 as an example of this invention. The vertical-scanning delivery device in which this printer 20 conveys a print sheet P in the direction of vertical scanning by the paper feed motor 22. The horizontal-scanning delivery device in which carriage 30 is made to reciprocate to the shaft orientations (main scanning direction) of a platen 26 by the carriage motor 24. The head drive which drives the print head unit 60 carried in carriage 30, and controls the regurgitation of ink, and dot formation. It has the control circuit 40 which manages an exchange of a signal with these paper feed motors 22, the carriage motor 24, the print head unit 60, and a control panel 32. The control circuit 40 is connected to the computer 88 through the connector 56.

[0017] The horizontal-scanning delivery device in which carriage 30 is made to reciprocate is equipped with the pulley 38 which stretches the endless driving belt 36, and the position sensor 39 which detects the home position of carriage 30 between the sliding shaft 34 which holds carriage 30 possible [sliding], and the carriage motor 24. Moreover, the vertical-scanning delivery device in which a print sheet P is conveyed is equipped with the gear train which transmits rotation of the paper feed motor 22 to a form conveyance roller (not shown) (not shown). With a form conveyance roller, a print sheet P is conveyed in a direction perpendicular to the sliding shaft 34, i.e., the direction of horizontal scanning and the direction at which it crosses.

[0018] Drawing 3 is the block diagram showing the configuration of the printer 20 centering on a control circuit 40, a control circuit — 40 — CPU — 41 — a programmable ROM (P-ROM) — 43 — RAM — 44 — an alphabetic character — a dot matrix — having memorized — a character generator — (— CG —) — 45 — having had — arithmetic — a logic operation circuit — **** — constituting — having — ***. This control circuit 40 is further equipped with the I/F specialized circuit 50 which carries out an interface with an external motor etc. to dedication, the head drive circuit 52 which it connects [circuit], with this I/F specialized circuit 50, and the print head unit 60 is driven [circuit], and makes ink breathe out, and the motorised circuit 54 which drives the paper feed motor 22 and the carriage motor 24. The I/F specialized circuit 50 builds in the parallel interface circuit, and can receive the printing signal PS supplied from a computer 88 through a connector 56. In addition, CPU41 functions as test patch formation section 41a mentioned later by performing the computer program stored in P-ROM43.

[0019] Drawing 4 is the explanatory view showing the nozzle of two or more trains prepared in the print head 28, this printer 20 — black (K), dark cyanogen (C), light cyanogen (LC), dark Magenta (M), a light Magenta (LC), and Hielro — it has the nozzle train which carries out the regurgitation of the ink of (Y), respectively. And each nozzle train is equipped with 96 nozzles. In addition, dark cyanogen and light cyanogen are cyanogen ink in which it has the almost same hue and concentration differs. The same is said of dark Magenta ink and light Magenta ink. The print head 28 is conveyed in horizontal scanning in the direction of the arrow head MS shown in drawing 4, and a print sheet P is conveyed in vertical scanning in the direction of the arrow head SS shown in drawing 4.

[0020] Drawing 5 is the block diagram showing the function part in a control circuit 40. Each

function part of a receive buffer 115, the expansion buffer 116, and a register 117 is prepared for the control circuit 40. Specifically, these function parts are realized by RAM44 and the P-ROM43 grade which are controlled by CPU41 in a control circuit 40 (refer to drawing 3). Moreover, the horizontal-scanning section 111 as a function part of the I/F specialized circuit 50, the head drive circuit 52, and the motorised circuit 54 and the vertical-scanning section 112 are shown in drawing 5.

[0021] In a control circuit 40, the I/F specialized circuit 50 memorizes to reception the printing signal PS transmitted from printer driver 88a, and once memorizes it to a receive buffer 115. And the data for an one pass are sent to the expansion buffer 116 one by one from the data memorized by the receive buffer 115. In addition, one horizontal scanning is called " pass. " For example, when each horizontal-scanning Rhine is recorded by eight horizontal scanning, the data sent to the expansion buffer 116 are data for one piece at eight pixels contained in each horizontal-scanning Rhine. And the data of such dot formation information on each horizontal-scanning Rhine are sent to the expansion buffer 116 only for the part of horizontal-scanning Rhine which has a dot recorded in one-time horizontal scanning, i.e., the part of all the nozzles used in one-time horizontal scanning.

[0022] Then, the dot formation information for 1 pixel on each nozzle collects, is taken out from the dot formation information on a part for an one pass, i.e., horizontal-scanning Rhine 1 duty, of the nozzle in the expansion buffer 116 by the order in which each nozzle forms a dot, and it is sent to a register 117. In a register 117, the cut-down data is changed into serial data, and it sends to the head drive circuit 52. And the head drive circuit 52 drives a head according to the serial data, and prints an image. On the other hand, from the data for an one pass in the expansion buffer 116, the data in which how to send horizontal scanning is shown are taken out, and it is sent to the horizontal-scanning section 111 and the vertical-scanning section 112. And the horizontal-scanning section 111 and the vertical-scanning section 112 perform horizontal scanning of a head, and conveyance of a print sheet according to those data.

[0023] B-2. dot recording mode: Drawing 6 is the explanatory view showing how horizontal-scanning Rhine on a print sheet is recorded in the 1st dot recording mode. In drawing 6, the number of horizontal-scanning Rhine is shown in left-hand side. Moreover, the number of the pass for recording each horizontal-scanning Rhine is shown in the drawing 6 bottom. And the grid of a vertical single tier shows the print head, and the number of each nozzle shows the location of each nozzle on the print head. In drawing 6, in order to simplify explanation, only one train is shown among the nozzle trains of each color.

[0024] As shown in drawing 6, in the 1st dot recording mode, vertical scanning in the feed per revolution of 47 dots is performed once for every one horizontal scanning. 1 dot" is spacing of each horizontal-scanning Rhine about the direction of vertical scanning. Although a print sheet P is conveyed to the print head and both relative position changes in fact, in order to simplify explanation, by drawing 6, it is displaying as if the print head moved in the direction of arrow-head SS' to the print sheet P. In addition, this arrow-head SS' indicates the reverse sense to be the arrow head SS in drawing 4. Henceforth, both an arrow head SS and arrow-head SS' are used in order to show the direction of vertical scanning all over drawing. Moreover, in drawing 6, in order to simplify explanation, whenever vertical scanning is performed once, the print head is shifted and displayed on the right. In addition, on these specifications, in case record of each horizontal-scanning Rhine is explained, the "upper part" and the direction of a call and a tail edge are called a "lower part" for the direction of the front end at the time of a print sheet P being sent by the paper feed motor 22. The name under besides is in agreement with the upper and lower sides of drawing 6.

[0025] As shown in drawing 6, in the 1st dot recording mode, two nozzles pass through each horizontal-scanning Rhine top fundamentally. For example, nozzle #88 and #41 of the 70th line pass in the early order of pass. Hereafter, suppose that "#" is given to a nozzle number. Each pixel contained in horizontal-scanning Rhine through which two nozzles pass is recorded by either of two nozzles which passes through the pixel top.

[0026] On the other hand, three nozzles pass through horizontal-scanning Rhine, such as the

function part of a receive buffer 115, the expansion buffer 116, and a register 117 is prepared for the control circuit 40. Specifically, these function parts are realized by RAM44 and the P-ROM43 grade which are controlled by CPU41 in a control circuit 40 (refer to drawing 3). Moreover, the horizontal-scanning section 111 as a function part of the I/F specialized circuit 50, the head drive circuit 52, and the motorised circuit 54 and the vertical-scanning section 112 are shown in drawing 5.

[0027] In a control circuit 40, the I/F specialized circuit 50 memorizes to reception the printing signal PS transmitted from printer driver 88a, and once memorizes it to a receive buffer 115. And the data for an one pass are sent to the expansion buffer 116 one by one from the data memorized by the receive buffer 115. In addition, one horizontal scanning is called " pass. " For example, when each horizontal-scanning Rhine is recorded by eight horizontal scanning, the data sent to the expansion buffer 116 are data for one piece at eight pixels contained in each horizontal-scanning Rhine. And the data of such dot formation information on each horizontal-scanning Rhine are sent to the expansion buffer 116 only for the part of horizontal-scanning Rhine which has a dot recorded in one-time horizontal scanning, i.e., the part of all the nozzles used in one-time horizontal scanning.

[0028] Then, the dot formation information for 1 pixel on each nozzle collects, is taken out from the dot formation information on a part for an one pass, i.e., horizontal-scanning Rhine 1 duty, of the nozzle in the expansion buffer 116 by the order in which each nozzle forms a dot, and it is sent to a register 117. In a register 117, the cut-down data is changed into serial data, and it sends to the head drive circuit 52. And the head drive circuit 52 drives a head according to the serial data, and prints an image. On the other hand, from the data for an one pass in the expansion buffer 116, the data in which how to send horizontal scanning is shown are taken out, and it is sent to the horizontal-scanning section 111 and the vertical-scanning section 112. And the horizontal-scanning section 111 and the vertical-scanning section 112 perform horizontal scanning of a head, and conveyance of a print sheet according to those data.

[0029] B-2. dot recording mode: Drawing 6 is the explanatory view showing how horizontal-scanning Rhine on a print sheet is recorded in the 1st dot recording mode. In drawing 6, the number of horizontal-scanning Rhine is shown in left-hand side. Moreover, the number of the pass for recording each horizontal-scanning Rhine is shown in the drawing 6 bottom. And the grid of a vertical single tier shows the print head, and the number of each nozzle shows the location of each nozzle on the print head. In drawing 6, in order to simplify explanation, only one train is shown among the nozzle trains of each color.

[0030] As shown in drawing 6, in the 1st dot recording mode, vertical scanning in the feed per revolution of 47 dots is performed once for every one horizontal scanning. 1 dot" is spacing of each horizontal-scanning Rhine about the direction of vertical scanning. Although a print sheet P is conveyed to the print head and both relative position changes in fact, in order to simplify explanation, by drawing 6, it is displaying as if the print head moved in the direction of arrow-head SS' to the print sheet P. In addition, this arrow-head SS' indicates the reverse sense to be the arrow head SS in drawing 4. Henceforth, both an arrow head SS and arrow-head SS' are used in order to show the direction of vertical scanning all over drawing. Moreover, in drawing 6, in order to simplify explanation, whenever vertical scanning is performed once, the print head is shifted and displayed on the right. In addition, on these specifications, in case record of each horizontal-scanning Rhine is explained, the "upper part" and the direction of a call and a tail edge are called a "lower part" for the direction of the front end at the time of a print sheet P being sent by the paper feed motor 22. The name under besides is in agreement with the upper and lower sides of drawing 6.

[0031] As shown in drawing 6, in the 1st dot recording mode, two nozzles pass through each horizontal-scanning Rhine top fundamentally. For example, nozzle #88 and #41 of the 70th line pass in the early order of pass. Hereafter, suppose that "#" is given to a nozzle number. Each pixel contained in horizontal-scanning Rhine through which two nozzles pass is recorded by either of two nozzles which passes through the pixel top.

[0032] On the other hand, three nozzles pass through horizontal-scanning Rhine, such as the

51st line, the 55th line, the 98th line, and the 102nd line. Nozzle #95, #48, and #1 of the 51st line and the 98th line pass in the early order of pass. And nozzle #96, #49, and #2 of the 55th line and #96 do not use it. Therefore, in the 1st dot recording mode, nozzle #95, #48, and horizontal-scanning Rhine through which #1 passes are recorded by nozzle #48 and #1. And nozzle #96, #49, and horizontal-scanning Rhine through which #2 pass are recorded by nozzle #49 and #2. [0027] In the 1st dot recording mode, the same record as the part of 51st line - the 97th line enclosed with the thick frame in drawing 6 is repeated about the direction of arrow-head SS. For example, the 98th line is similarly recorded with the 51st line, and the 99th line is similarly recorded with the 52nd line. The magnitude of the unit part repeated about this direction of vertical scanning is 47 lines as well as 47 dots of feeds per revolution.

[0028] Drawing 7 is the explanatory view showing how horizontal-scanning Rhine on a print sheet is recorded in the 2nd dot recording mode. As shown in drawing 7, in the 2nd dot recording mode, vertical scanning in the feed per revolution of 45 dots is performed once for every one horizontal scanning. Moreover, nozzle #91-#96 are not used in the 2nd dot recording mode.

[0029] As shown in drawing 7, also in the 2nd dot recording mode, two nozzles pass through each horizontal-scanning Rhine top fundamentally. For example, nozzle #55 and #40 of the 70th line pass in the early order of pass. The pixel contained in horizontal-scanning Rhine through which two nozzles pass is recorded by either of two nozzles which passes through the pixel top. [0030] On the other hand, three nozzles pass through horizontal-scanning Rhine, such as the 49th line, the 53rd line, the 57th line, the 61st line, the 65th line, and the 68th line. However, nozzle #91-#96 which are not used in the 2nd dot recording mode are contained in the nozzle which passes through these horizontal-scanning Rhine top. For this reason, each pixel contained in these horizontal-scanning Rhine is recorded by either of two nozzles other than nozzle #91 - #96.

[0031] In the 2nd dot recording mode, the same record as the part of 49th line - the 93rd line enclosed with the thick frame in drawing 7 is repeated about the direction of arrow-head SS. The magnitude of the unit part repeated about this direction of vertical scanning is 45 lines as well as 45 dots of feeds per revolution.

[0032] Drawing 8 is the explanatory view showing how horizontal-scanning Rhine on a print sheet is recorded in the 3rd dot recording mode. As shown in drawing 8, in the 2nd dot recording mode, vertical scanning in the feed per revolution of 43 dots is performed once for every one horizontal scanning. Moreover, nozzle #87-#96 are not used in the 3rd dot recording mode.

[0033] As shown in drawing 8, also in the 3rd dot recording mode, two nozzles pass through each horizontal-scanning Rhine top fundamentally. For example, nozzle #54 and #11 of the 130th line pass in the early order of pass. The pixel contained in horizontal-scanning Rhine through which two nozzles pass is recorded by either of two nozzles which passes through the pixel top. [0034] On the other hand, three nozzles pass through horizontal-scanning Rhine, such as the 90th line, the 94th line, and the 98th line. However, nozzle #87-#96 which are not used in the 3rd dot recording mode are contained in the nozzle which passes through these horizontal-scanning Rhine top. For this reason, the pixel contained in these horizontal-scanning Rhine is recorded by either of two nozzles other than nozzle #87 - #96.

[0035] In the 3rd dot recording mode, the same record as the part of 90th line - the 132nd line enclosed with the thick frame in drawing 8 is repeated about the direction of arrow-head SS. The magnitude of the unit part repeated about this direction of vertical scanning is 43 lines as well as 43 dots of feeds per revolution.

[0036] Each of the 1st to 3rd dot recording mode records the pixel of horizontal-scanning Rhine with two nozzles. And the 1st dot recording mode uses the nozzle of nozzle #1-#94, and prints by 47-dot delivery. The 2nd dot recording mode uses the nozzle of nozzle #1-#80, and prints by 43-dot delivery. The 3rd dot recording mode uses the nozzle of nozzle #1-#86, and prints by 43-dot delivery. Therefore, the feed per revolution of the 2nd dot recording mode is $45/47 \times 100 = 95.7\%$ to the feed per revolution of the 1st dot recording mode. That is, the print speed of the 2nd dot recording mode is 95.7% to the print speed of the 1st dot recording mode. Moreover, the feed per revolution of the 3rd dot recording mode is $43/47 \times 100 = 91.5\%$ to the feed

per revolution of the 1st dot recording mode. That is, the print speed of the 3rd dot recording mode is 91.5% to the print speed of the 1st dot recording mode.

[0037] In the 1st example, the above feeds per revolution choose one dot recording mode from two or more almost equal dot recording modes. Here, I hear that the feed per revolution of a dot recording mode with the smallest feed per revolution is 80% or more of a feed per revolution of a dot recording mode with the largest feed per revolution with "a feed per revolution is almost equal", and it is. In the 1st example, in order that a feed per revolution may choose one dot recording mode from two or more almost equal dot recording modes, a print speed will choose one dot recording mode from two or more almost equal candidates dot recording modes. Therefore, even if it chooses which dot recording mode, it is not said very slow that a print speed becomes. For this reason, a user can choose the high dot recording mode of the quality of a printing result, without caring about a print speed. In addition, it is more desirable that the feed per revolution of a dot recording mode with the smallest feed per revolution is 80% or more of a feed per revolution of a dot recording mode with the largest feed per revolution.

[0038] Drawing 9 is the table showing with which pass each horizontal-scanning Rhine is recorded in the 1st to 3rd dot recording mode. Drawing 9 (a) corresponds to the 1st dot recording mode shown in drawing 6. And drawing 9 (b) corresponds to the 2nd dot recording mode shown in drawing 7, and drawing 9 (c) corresponds to the 3rd dot recording mode shown in drawing 8. The pass which records horizontal-scanning Rhine of the part which enclosed all with the thick frame in drawing 6 - drawing 8 is shown. However, he adds horizontal-scanning Rhine and is trying to become 47 lines in all about drawing 9 (b) and drawing 9 (c) for the comparison with drawing 9 (a). About drawing 9 (b) and drawing 9 (c), thick striping shows the boundary line of horizontal-scanning Rhine of the part enclosed with the thick frame in drawing 7 and drawing 8, and added horizontal-scanning Rhine. In addition, the line number shown in left-hand side in drawing 9 differs from the line number shown in drawing 6 - drawing 8. The line number shown in left-hand side in drawing 9 numbers Rhine of the upper limit of the field enclosed with a thick frame by considering as the 1st line by drawing 6 - drawing 8.

[0039] Also in which [the 1st - 3rd] dot recording mode, since each horizontal-scanning Rhine is recorded with two pass, the pass number is expressed with the column of two trains per each horizontal-scanning Rhine at drawing 9 (a) - (c), the 1- enclosed with the thick frame by the 1st dot recording mode from drawing 9 (a) -- it turns out that the relative context of the pass which records even the 4th line, and the same relation are repeated about the direction of arrow-head SS. The 2- which similarly was enclosed with the thick frame by the 2nd dot recording mode from drawing 9 (b) -- it turns out that the relative context of the pass which records even the 5th line, and the same relation are repeated about the direction of arrow-head SS'. the 1- enclosed with the thick frame by the 3rd dot recording mode from drawing 9 (c) -- it turns out that the relative context of the pass which records even the 4th line, and the same relation are repeated about the direction of arrow-head SS'. drawing 9 (a) - (c) -- if the part enclosed with each thick frame is compared, it understands -- as -- the 1- in the 3rd dot recording mode, the contexts of the pass which records each horizontal-scanning Rhine which continues about the direction of vertical scanning differ mutually. for example, the 1st dot recording mode shows to drawing 9 (a) -- as -- the 2nd - the 5th pass -- setting -- the 4- the 1st line records above from the bottom -- having -- the 6th - the 9th pass -- setting -- the 4- the 1st line is recorded above from the bottom, on the other hand, the 2nd dot recording mode shows to drawing 9 (b) -- as -- the 2nd - the 5th pass -- setting -- the 2- the 5th line records below from a top -- having -- the 6th - the 9th pass -- setting -- the 2- the 5th line is recorded below from the top.

[0040] drawing 9 (a) - (c) -- if the part enclosed with each thick frame is compared, it records each horizontal-scanning Rhine which continues about the direction of vertical scanning respectively -- the 1- it is as a result of [of the 3rd dot recording mode] printing. And it corresponds with the printing result of each dot recording mode shown in drawing 9 (a) - (c), respectively. Drawing 10 (a) The chart on the left of - (c) shows the nozzle number which records the pixel in the grid corresponding to each pixel. drawing 10 (a) - (c) shows -- as -- the 1- the combination of the nozzle on which horizontal-scanning Rhine where the 3rd dot

recording mode continues towards vertical scanning is recorded, respectively differs mutually. consequently, the 1- the combination of the nozzle on which two or more pixels by which the 3rd dot recording mode continues towards vertical scanning are recorded, respectively differs mutually.

[0042] Generally, in the nozzle train allotted along the direction of vertical scanning (refer to drawing 4), the error of the formation location of the dot to a print sheet and the error of the amount of ink which carries out the regurgitation are as large as the nozzle of an edge. Among each nozzle of #1-#96 within a now, for example, nozzle, train, nozzle #1-#20 near an edge It shall be in the inclination which forms a dot in a pixel rather than many other nozzles of the nozzle train central neighborhood in the location of top approach, and nozzle #77-#96 shall be in the inclination which forms a dot in a pixel rather than many other nozzles of the nozzle train central neighborhood in the location of bottom approach. Drawing 10 (a) Drawing on the right-hand side of -(c) shows the downward arrow head to the pixel which shows a upward arrow head to the pixel recorded by nozzle #1-#20, and is recorded on it by nozzle #77-#96.

[0043] Drawing 10 (a) In drawing on the right-hand side of -(c), when the arrow head of up-and-down Rhine faces each other, the dot formed in those Rhine may lap more greatly about direction SSof vertical scanning'. Such a printing result of a part may be checked by looking as a color deeper than a normal condition. An arrow head AD shows such a part. The part shown by the arrow head AD may be checked by looking as a muscle in which the color extended to a main scanning direction is deep.

[0044] On the other hand, when the arrow head of up-and-down Rhine turns the back and suits, the dot formed in the Rhine may separate about direction SSof vertical scanning'. Such a part A printing result is checked by looking as a color thinner than a normal condition, and is possible. An arrow head AL shows such a part. The part shown by the arrow head AL may be checked by looking as *** of the color of the ground of the muscle in which the color extended to a main scanning direction is thin, or a print sheet.

[0045] drawing on the right-hand side of drawing 10 (a) -- the 1st dot recording mode -- setting -- the 20- in the 33rd line, it turns out that the part (arrow head AD) to which the color printed becomes deep, and the part (arrow head AL) which becomes thin are repeated by turns. On the other hand, by the 2nd dot recording mode shown in drawing 10 (b), only the part (arrow head AL) to which the color printed becomes thin is repeated at almost fixed spacing, and only the part (arrow head AD) to which the color printed becomes deep is repeated at almost fixed spacing at the 3rd dot recording mode shown in drawing 10 (c), thus, the 1- the quality of a printing result may differ in the 3rd dot recording mode. In addition, it is determined by various factors, such as quality of paper of the manufacture error of a printer, or a print sheet, environmental temperature, humidity, and a property of the solvent of ink, whether the quality of printing by which dot recording mode becomes high.

[0046] Selection of a B3, dot recording mode: Drawing 11 is the explanatory view showing the test patch corresponding to the 1st dot recording mode. In case a dot recording mode is chosen, a user is step S2 of drawing 1 first, and prints the test patches Q1-Q3 on a print sheet by dot recording mode different, respectively. Specifically, a user issues printing directions of a test patch to printer driver through the user interface screen of a computer 88. Then, a printer 20 prints a test patch. In addition, a user interface screen is displayed on display 88b by printer driver 88a performed within a computer 88. Moreover, printing of a test patch is performed by test patch formation section 41 a (refer to drawing 3) of CPU41.

[0047] A test patch is printed using the ink of light cyanogen, a light Magenta, and three colors of Hierro. This test patch is checked by looking as a test patch of uniform gray in the state of ideal printing. In addition, the image data of this the test patch of each can be supplied by the flexible disk, CD-ROM, etc. with a printer driver. Moreover, the image data of each test patch can be made into the mode stored in P-ROM43 (refer to drawing 3) of a printer 20 through a computer 88.

[0048] the 1- which showed the dot recording mode by which a printer 20 forms a test patch on a print sheet to drawing 8 from drawing 6 -- it is each 3rd dot recording mode. First, a printer 20 is the 1st dot recording mode, and prints a test patch long in the direction of vertical scanning

as shown in drawing 11 on a print sheet. On a test patch, the number which shows each dot recording mode is printed. Since this test patch is long to direction SSof vertical scanning', it can express well the effect of the image quality by vertical scanning (refer to drawing 9 and drawing 10). Then, a user supplies again the print sheet with which the test patch Q1 was printed to a printer 20.

[0049] drawing 12 -- the 1- it is the explanatory view showing the test patch corresponding to the 3rd dot recording mode. If the print sheet with which the test patch Q1 was printed is supplied to a printer 20, it will print the test patch Q2 by the 2nd dot recording mode on the right of the test patch Q1 on the print sheet. Furthermore, a user supplies again the print sheet with which the test patches Q1 and Q2 were printed to a printer 20, and a printer 20 prints the test patch Q3 by the 3rd dot recording mode on the right of the test patches Q1 and Q2. Thus, as shown in drawing 12, the test patches Q1, Q2, and Q3 are printed on a print sheet.

[0050] Drawing 13 is the explanatory view showing the user interface screen for inputting the selected number into a computer. In step S4 (refer to drawing 1), a user chooses the test patch which is visible to the most uniform gray out of the test patch printed by each dot recording mode. Then, at step S6, a user inputs into a computer the number given to the selected test patch through the user interface screen of a computer, as shown in drawing 12. A computer transmits the inputted number to a printer and a printer stores the number in P-ROM43 (refer to drawing 3). A printer can specify the dot recording mode chosen from two or more dot recording modes by the number stored in P-ROM43 based on the test patch. In addition, printer driver 88a in a computer 88 functions as the "input section" said to a claim by displaying a user interface screen on display 88b. That is, the "airline printer" said to a claim is a concept including a printer 20 and a computer 88. Moreover, the number which a user inputs into a computer 88 through a user interface screen is equivalent to the "dot recording-mode select data" said to a claim, and P-ROM43 is equivalent to the "dot recording-mode storage section."

[0051] A printer will process an image according to the dot recording mode corresponding to the number in P-ROM43, if printing directions are received later. According to the dot recording

mode corresponding to the number in P-ROM43, a printer takes out the data for an one pass from a receive buffer 115, and, specifically, sends them to the expansion buffer 116 (refer to drawing 5). And from the data for an one pass in the expansion buffer 116, the data in which how to send vertical scanning of the dot recording mode corresponding to the number in P-ROM43 is shown will be taken out, and it will be sent to the horizontal-scanning section 111 and the vertical-scanning section 112.

[0052] Thus, in the example, in the printer which can perform two or more dot recording modes, the test patch corresponding to each dot recording mode is printed, and the dot recording mode used based on the printing result in the case of printing is chosen. For this reason, quality printing can be performed.

[0053] C. The 2nd example : the 1st example explained the example which chooses one dot recording mode from the dot recording mode which performs vertical scanning of the fixed feed per revolution of 47 dots, 45 dots, and 43 dots. Like the 1st example, delivery which always performs vertical scanning of a fixed feed per revolution is called "Sadani delivery" in vertical scanning performed in the intervals of horizontal scanning. On the other hand, in vertical scanning performed in the intervals of horizontal scanning, delivery which repeats periodically vertical scanning of two or more kinds of feeds per revolution is called "irregular delivery." This invention is also applicable about the dot recording mode which performs irregular delivery.

[0054] Drawing 14 is the explanatory view showing how horizontal-scanning Rhine on a print sheet is recorded in the 1st dot recording mode in the 2nd example. The printer of the 2nd example has eight nozzles about each color. And in the 1st dot recording mode, in the intervals of horizontal scanning, vertical scanning of 5 dots, 2 dots, 3 dots, and 6 dots is repeated, and is performed. Vertical scanning of these 5 dots, 2 dots, 3 dots, and 6 dots is equivalent to "unit vertical scanning" said to a claim. In printing by the 1st dot recording mode, the same record as the part enclosed with the thick frame in drawing 14 is repeated about the direction of arrow head S5.

[0055] Drawing 15 is the explanatory view showing how horizontal-scanning Rhine on a print

sheet is recorded in the 2nd dot recording mode in the 2nd example. To having repeated vertical scanning of 5 dots, 2 dots, 3 dots, and 6 dots, and having performed it in the intervals of horizontal scanning, by the 2nd dot recording mode, each vertical scanning performed in order of 5 dots, 6 dots, 3 dots, and 2 dots is repeated, and is performed at the 1st dot recording mode. In printing by the 2nd dot recording mode, the same record as the part enclosed with the thick frame in drawing 15 R> 5 is repeated about the direction of arrow-head 'SS'. In addition, both averages of the feed per revolution of vertical scanning in which unit vertical scanning contains the 1st dot recording mode and the 2nd dot recording mode are 4 dots.

[0056] The 3rd Rhine is recorded by nozzle #7 and #3 from on the part enclosed with the thick frame of drawing 14. And the 4th Rhine is recorded by nozzle #8 and #4 from the top. On the other hand, in drawing 15, the 3rd Rhine is recorded by nozzle #6 and #2 from the top, and the 4th Rhine is recorded from the top nozzle #7 and #3. Thus, the numbers of the nozzle which records horizontal-scanning Rhine where the 1st dot recording mode and the 2nd dot recording mode adjoin each other differ. Consequently, the combination of the nozzle on which two or more pixels which the 1st dot recording mode and the 2nd dot recording mode follow about direction 'SS' of vertical scanning are recorded, respectively differs mutually.

[0057] Moreover, the 8th Rhine is recorded from on the part enclosed with a thick frame by 3 pass eye and 7 pass eye by drawing 15 to being recorded by 7 pass eye and 11 pass eye at drawing 14. Thus, the pass which records each horizontal-scanning Rhine also differs by the 1st dot recording mode and the 2nd dot recording mode.

[0058] The number of the nozzle which records adjacent horizontal-scanning Rhine differs from the pass which records each horizontal-scanning Rhine by the 1st dot recording mode and the 2nd dot recording mode. For this reason, the quality of a printing result may differ. Thus, a patch as shown in drawing 12 can be formed by the dot recording mode from which the sequence of two or more vertical scanning which unit vertical scanning includes differs, and a dot recording mode with the quality of a printing result high also as a mode which chooses a dot recording mode can be chosen.

[0059] D. The 3rd example : there are various adjustments among the adjustments of a printer besides the adjustment performed by choosing one from the dot recording mode from which vertical scanning as shown in the 1st example and the 2nd example differs. The 3rd example explains the operation sequence of the adjustment performed by choosing one, and other adjustments from the dot recording mode from which vertical scanning as shown in the 1st example and the 2nd example differs.

[0060] The outward trip which moves at least one side of a nozzle group and print media in the 1st direction (for example, right in drawing 4.) The return trip which moves at least one side of a nozzle group and print media in the 2nd direction (for example, left in drawing 4) where the 1st direction is reverse. When breathing out an ink droplet from a nozzle by **** and forming a dot on a print sheet, it is desirable to define the adjustment value which the regurgitation timing of an ink droplet adjusts at least about one side of an outward trip and a return trip. It is because the ink droplet which are an outward trip and a return trip, and aimed at and breathed out the same location by adjustment of the regurgitation timing of this ink droplet can reach the actually same location.

[0061] Moreover, in printing which records two or more pixels contained in one horizontal-scanning Rhine by horizontal scanning from which plurality differs, it is desirable to make record sequence that the quality of a printing result becomes high most. For example, as shown in drawing 6, in the 1st dot recording mode, each pixel contained in the 70th line is recorded by nozzle #88 or nozzle #41 with two pass. However, each horizontal-scanning Rhine can also be made into the mode recorded by three nozzle #a, #b, and #c with three pass. In that case, it is thought by whether it records in order of whether a continuous pixel is recorded in order of nozzle #a, #b, #c, nozzle #a, #b, #c, and #b that the quality of a printing result differs. Therefore, two or more pattern preparation of the record sequence of two or more pixels contained beforehand in one horizontal-scanning Rhine is carried out, and it is desirable to choose from them the record sequence that the quality of a printing result becomes high most.

[0062] Drawing 16 is a flow chart which shows selection of vertical-scanning delivery, and the procedure of implementation of other adjustments. In the 3rd example, the adjustment value of the expulsion-of-an-ink-droplet timing in the above-mentioned outward trip and above-mentioned return trip of horizontal scanning is first defined at step S22. As a detailed procedure of step S22, it can be performed as follows, for example. That is, first, using two or more adjustment candidate values, in an outward trip and a return trip, a dot is formed on print media, and two or more 2nd test patches which reproduce an equal color mutually are formed on print media. And based on two or more 2nd test patches, an adjustment value is chosen from two or more adjustment candidate values.

[0063] After step S22, the record sequence of two or more pixels contained in one horizontal-scanning Rhine is defined at step S24. As a detailed procedure of step S24, it can be performed as follows, for example. That is, the record sequence of two or more pixels contained in one horizontal-scanning Rhine forms the 3rd test patch on print media by two or more 2nd mutually different dot recording modes first, respectively. And the 2nd dot recording mode is determined by choosing one test patch from the 3rd test patches.

[0064] After step S24, at step S26, as the 1st example and the 2nd example explained, one dot recording mode is chosen from the dot recording modes from which the pattern of vertical scanning differs, and vertical-scanning delivery is determined. In addition, at step S24, since the dot record sequence of the pixel in each horizontal-scanning Rhine is determined by step S26, the record sequence of two or more pixels contained in one horizontal-scanning Rhine will already choose one dot recording mode from two or more equal dot recording modes mutually. [0065] By considering as such a mode, it can adjust efficiently and can set up for carrying out high printing of the quality of a printing result. That is, adjustment which can make small the dot formation location gap resulting from a mode like the 3rd example, then a different factor, respectively can be performed in order separately. And at step S26, the dot recording mode which performs vertical scanning to which the quality of a printing result becomes high most can be chosen from the candidates of the dot recording mode already optimized about the adjustment value of the dot formation location gap resulting from dot record in the outward trip and return trip of horizontal scanning, and the dot record sequence about a main scanning direction.

[0066] E. The modification.(1) 1st and 2nd examples explained printing which records one horizontal-scanning Rhine by two horizontal scanning. However, this invention can also apply one horizontal-scanning Rhine to other printings, such as printing recorded by 3 times or four horizontal scanning. Moreover, a dot recording mode can also be chosen from two or more dot recording modes from which the count of said horizontal scanning taken to record all the pixels contained in one horizontal-scanning Rhine differs.

[0067] the printer by which drawing 17 has eight nozzles -- setting -- the law of 7 dots -- it is the explanatory view showing signs that it prints by the dot recording mode which performs rule delivery. the printer by which drawing 18 has eight nozzles -- setting -- the law of 3 dots -- it is the explanatory view showing signs that it prints by the dot recording mode which performs rule delivery. The count of said horizontal scanning taken for the dot recording mode of drawing 17 to record all the pixels contained in one horizontal-scanning Rhine is 1 time. In addition, nozzle #8 are not used in the dot recording mode of drawing 17. Moreover, the count of said horizontal scanning taken for the dot recording mode of drawing 18 to record all the pixels contained in one horizontal-scanning Rhine is 2 times. And nozzle #7 and nozzle #8 are not used in the dot recording mode of drawing 18.

[0068] It is good also as choosing a dot recording mode on the occasion of selection of a dot recording mode from dot recording modes as shown in drawing 17 R> 7 and drawing 18. For example, a test patch is printed by the dot recording mode as shown in drawing 17 and drawing 18 in step S2 in the procedure of drawing 1, and the same procedure. And a dot recording mode is chosen by step S4, and the number of the dot recording mode is inputted into a computer at step S6. That is, two or more dot recording modes which print a test patch can be made into two or more dot recording modes from which the contents of vertical scanning performed in the intervals of horizontal scanning differ mutually.

[0065] (2) The 1st dot recording mode and the 2nd dot recording mode which were shown in the 2nd example suited the relation that the sequence of implementation of two or more vertical scanning which unit vertical scanning includes differed. However, this invention can also be made into the mode which chooses one dot recording mode from the dot recording mode which has a relation that the feeds per revolution of two or more vertical scanning which unit vertical scanning includes differ. That is, two or more dot recording modes which form a test patch are two or more dot recording modes which repeat and perform unit vertical scanning including vertical scanning of two or more kinds of feeds per revolution, and can be made into two or more dot recording modes from which at least the execution sequence of vertical scanning of two or more kinds of feeds per revolution which unit vertical scanning contains, and one side of two or more kinds of feeds per revolution and ** differ.

[0070] Moreover, the feed per revolution of an average of vertical scanning in which unit vertical scanning contains mutually two or more dot recording modes from which the feed per revolution of vertical scanning which unit vertical scanning includes differs does not need to be an equal. However, the dot recording mode which prints a test patch has the almost equal feed per revolution of each average — things — it is desirable. Here, I hear that the feed per revolution of a dot recording mode with the average smallest feed per revolution is 80% or more of a feed per revolution of a dot recording mode with the average largest feed per revolution with “an average feed per revolution is almost equal”, and it is. Even if the difference of an average feed per revolution chooses choosing the dot recording mode to be used out of two or more small dot recording modes, then which dot recording mode, it is not said very slow that a print speed becomes. For this reason, a user can choose the high dot recording mode of the quality of a printing result, without caring about a print speed. In addition, it is more desirable that the feed per revolution of a dot recording mode with the average smallest feed per revolution is 90% or more of a feed per revolution of a dot recording mode with the average largest feed per revolution.

[0071] (3) In an example, although light cyanogen, a light Magenta, and the ink of Hierro performed printing of a test patch, the ink to be used is not restricted to this combination. For example, when the chromatic color ink used in color printing is a Magenta, cyanogen, and three colors of Hierro, a test patch can be printed using the ink of the three colors. In addition, in the printer which uses the ink of four colors, since a dot formation location gap influences the quality of a printing result greatly, especially the thing for which this invention is applied to the printer which uses the ink of four colors is desirable.

[0072] Furthermore, also when the chromatic color ink used in color printing is five colors of a dark Magenta, dark cyanogen, Hierro, a light Magenta, and light cyanogen, a test patch may be printed using the ink of not only three colors of Hierro, a light Magenta, and light cyanogen but other combination. That is, as long as it is ink which can identify the quality of the printing result of the patch formed by each dot recording mode, a patch may be formed in the ink of one color or two colors.

[0073] In addition, when forming a test patch by one color, it is desirable to form a dot so that a clearance may be made between the dots formed. For example, when forming the dot which spreads across the range of one pixel, it is desirable to prepare the pixel which does not record a dot among the pixels which record a dot on not all pixels but record a dot. Moreover, when recording a dot on all pixels, it is desirable to form a dot which does not cross the range of each pixel. By considering as such a mode, the test patch which is easy to find shade nonuniformity can be formed.

[0074] In addition, it is desirable to form a patch on the occasion of selection of a dot recording mode using the chromatic color ink of three colors, and, as for the three colors, it is still more desirable that they are three colors similar to cyanogen, a Magenta, three colors of Hierro, or each color. If a patch is formed in such a color and a dot recording mode is chosen, the quality of color printing can be raised.

[0075] (4) Further, in the example, although the nozzle group which carries out the regurgitation of the ink of a single color shall be a nozzle train which consists of a nozzle located in a line with seriate, arrangement of a nozzle is not restricted to this. That is, as long as it is the set of the

nozzle which carries out the regurgitation of the ink of a single color, what kind of thing may be used.

[0076] (5) In each above-mentioned example, although the ink jet printer was explained, this invention is applicable to the airline printer of not only an ink jet printer but the versatility which generally prints using the print head. Moreover, this invention is applicable not only to the approach of carrying out the regurgitation of the ink droplet, or equipment but the approach and equipment which record a dot with other means.

[0077] (6) Selection of the above-mentioned dot recording mode is good also as the user itself

who uses an airline printer carrying out, and good also as choosing and setting up a dot recording mode in the production process of an airline printer.

[0078] (7) You may make it transpose a part of configuration of that hardware realized to software, and may make it transpose a part of configuration of that software realized to hardware conversely in each above-mentioned example. For example, it is also possible to realize the function to send some data in the receive buffer 115 shown in drawing 5 to the expansion buffer 116, and the function which takes out some data in the expansion buffer 116 for the horizontal-scanning section 111 and the vertical-scanning section 112 by hardware. Moreover, it is good also as realizing those functions by printer driver 88a in a computer 88.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The flow chart which shows the procedure of determining a dot recording mode.

[Drawing 2] The outline block diagram of the printing system equipped with the printer 20 of an example.

[Drawing 3] The block diagram showing the configuration of the control circuit 40 in a printer 20.

[Drawing 4] The explanatory view showing the nozzle of two or more trains prepared in the print head 28.

[Drawing 5] The block diagram showing the function part in a control circuit 40.

[Drawing 6] The explanatory view showing how horizontal-scanning Rhine on a print sheet is recorded in the 1st dot recording mode.

[Drawing 7] The explanatory view showing how horizontal-scanning Rhine on a print sheet is recorded in the 2nd dot recording mode.

[Drawing 8] The explanatory view showing how horizontal-scanning Rhine on a print sheet is recorded in the 3rd dot recording mode.

[Drawing 9] The table showing with which pass each horizontal-scanning Rhine is recorded in the 1st to 3rd dot recording mode.

[Drawing 10] The 1- the explanatory view showing the quality of the printing result in the 3rd dot recording mode.

[Drawing 11] The explanatory view showing the test patch corresponding to the 1st dot recording mode.

[Drawing 12] The 1- the explanatory view showing the test patch corresponding to the 3rd dot recording mode.

[Drawing 13] The explanatory view showing the user interface screen for inputting the selected number into a computer.

[Drawing 14] The explanatory view showing how horizontal-scanning Rhine on a print sheet is recorded in the 1st dot recording mode in the 2nd example.

[Drawing 15] The explanatory view showing how horizontal-scanning Rhine on a print sheet is recorded in the 2nd dot recording mode in the 2nd example.

[Drawing 16] The flow chart which shows selection of vertical-scanning delivery, and the procedure of implementation of other adjustments.

[Drawing 17] The printer which has eight nozzles — setting — the law of 7 dots — the explanatory view showing signs that it prints by the dot recording mode which performs rule delivery.

[Drawing 18] The printer which has eight nozzles — setting — the law of 3 dots — the explanatory view showing signs that it prints by the dot recording mode which performs rule delivery.

[Description of Notations]

20 — Ink jet printer

22 — Paper feed motor

24 — Carriage motor

26 — Platen

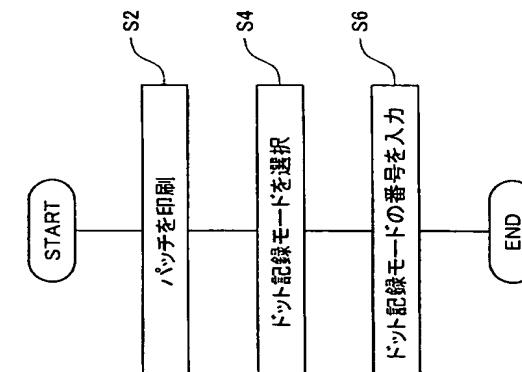
28 — Print head
30 — Carriage
32 — Control panel
34 — Sliding shaft
36 — Driving belt
38 — Pulley
39 — Position sensor
40 — Control circuit
41 — CPU
41a — Test patch formation section
42 — ROM
43 — P-ROM
44 — RAM
50 — I/F specialized circuit
52 — Head drive circuit
54 — Motorised circuit
56 — Connector
60 — Print head unit
88 — Computer
88a — Printer driver
88b — Display
111 — Horizontal-scanning section
112 — Vertical-scanning section
113 — Head mechanical component
115 — Receive buffer
116 — Expansion buffer
117 — Register
AD — Arrow head which shows the part to which the lap of a dot is large
AL — Arrow head which shows the part to which the lap of a dot is small
MS — Arrow head which shows a main scanning direction
P — Print sheet
PS — Printing signal
Q1-Q3 — Test patch
SS — Arrow head which shows the feed direction of a print sheet
SS' — Arrow head which shows the relative feed direction of the print head

[Translation done.]

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(54) [発明の名前] テストバッチの印刷結果に基づく副走査りの選択



(57) [要約] 【脚注】 主走査および副走査を実行して印刷媒体上にドットを形成する印刷において印刷画像の品質を高める。
【解決手段】 まず、ユーザは、ステップS 2 と、それぞれ異なるドット記録モードで印刷用紙上にテストバッチを印刷する。各ドット記録モードは、主走査のやり方は同じであるが、各走査の合間に行う副走査の送り量が異なっている。各テストバッチは、淡シアン、淡マゼンタ、イエローの3色のインクを用いて印刷される。ステップS 4において、ユーザは、印刷されたテストバッチの中からもつとも一端に見えるものを選択する。その後、ステップS 6で、ユーザは、選択したテストバッチに付された番号を、コンピュータに入力する。このように各ドット記録モードで実際に印刷を行ってドット記録モードを選択することで、高品質な印刷を行うことができる。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 インク筒を吐出するノズル群と印刷媒体との少なくとも一方を移動させる主走査を行いつつ、前記主走査の合間に前記ノズル群と前記印刷媒体との少なくとも一方を移動させる副走査を行うことにより印刷を行う際の、ドットの記録モードを決定する方法であって、前記ドット記録方法は、(a) 前記主走査の合間に行う前記副走査の内容が互に異なる複数のドット記録モードで、前記印刷媒体上にそれぞれテストバッチを形成する印刷工程と、(b) 前記テストバッチの中から一つのテストバッチを選択することにより、ドット記録モードを決定する方法。
【請求項2】 インク筒を吐出するノズル群と印刷媒体との少なくとも一方を移動させる主走査を行いつつ、前記主走査の合間に前記ノズル群と前記印刷媒体との少なくとも一方を移動させる副走査を行うことにより印刷を行う際の、ドットの記録モードを決定する方法であって、前記ドット記録方法は、前記主走査と前記印刷媒体との少なくとも一方を移動させることにより印刷を行う際の、ドットの記録モードを決定する方法。
【請求項3】 前記主走査の合間に行う前記ノズル群と前記印刷媒体との少なくとも一方を移動させることにより印刷を行う際の、ドットの記録モードを決定する方法。
【請求項4】 前記主走査の合間に行う前記ノズル群と前記印刷媒体との少なくとも一方を移動させることにより印刷を行う際の、ドットの記録モードを決定する方法。
【請求項5】 前記主走査の合間に行う前記ノズル群と前記印刷媒体との少なくとも一方を移動させることにより印刷を行う際の、ドットの記録モードを決定する方法。
【請求項6】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項7】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項8】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項9】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項10】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項11】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項12】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項13】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項14】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項15】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項16】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
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【請求項18】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項19】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項20】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項21】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項22】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
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【請求項25】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項26】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項27】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項28】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項29】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項30】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項31】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項32】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項33】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項34】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
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【請求項36】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項37】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項38】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項39】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項40】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項41】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項42】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項43】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項44】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項45】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項46】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項47】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項48】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項49】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。
【請求項50】 前記主走査の送り量の印刷のドット記録モード決定方法。

主走査ラインに含まれる各画素は、ノズル#9 1～#9 6以外の2個のノズルのいずれかによって記録される。
【0031】第2のドット記録モードにおいては、図7において太枠で囲った第4ライン～第9ラインの部分と同様の記録が、矢印S' S' の方向について繰り返される。この副走査方向について繰り返される車線部分の大ささは、送り量4.5ドットと同じく15ラインである。

【0032】図8は、第3のドット記録モードにおいて、印刷用紙上の主走査ラインがどのように記録されるかを示す説明図である。図8に示すように、第2のドット記録モードでは、主走査一回ごとに4.3ドットの送り量での副走査が一回行われる。また、第3のドット記録モードにおいては、ノズル#8 7～#9 6は使用されない。

【0033】図8に示すように、第3のドット記録モードにおいても、基本的に各主走査ライン上を2箇のノズルが通過する。例えば、第1～3ラインは、バスの早い順にノズル#5 4、#1 1が通過する。2箇のノズルが通過する2箇のノズルのいずれかによって記録される。

【0034】これに対して、第9 0ライン、第9 4ライン、第9 8ラインなどの主走査ラインは、3箇のノズルが通過する。しかし、これらの主走査ライン上を通過するノズルには、第3のドット記録モードにおいて使用しないノズル#8 7～#9 6が含まれている。このため、これらの主走査ラインに含まれる画素は、ノズル#8 7～#9 6以外の2箇のノズルのいずれかによって記録される。

【0035】第3のドット記録モードにおいては、図8において太枠で囲った第9 0ライン～第1 3 2ラインの部分と同様の記録が、矢印S' S' の方向について繰り返される。この副走査方向について繰り返される車線部分の大ささは、送り量4.3ドットと同じく4.3ライン分である。

【0036】第1から第3のドット記録モードは、いずれも主走査ラインの画素を2箇のノズルで記録する。そして、第1のドット記録モードは、ノズル#1～#9 4のノズルを使用して、4.7ドット送りで印刷を行う。第2のドット記録モードは、ノズル#1～#8 6のノズルを使用して、4.3ドット送りで印刷を行う。第3のドット記録モードの送り量は、第1のドット記録モードの送り量に対して、 $4.5/4.7 \times 1.00 = 95.7\%$ である。すなわち、第2のドット記録モードの印刷速度は、第1のドット記録モードの印刷速度に対して95.7%である。また、第3のドット記録モードの送り量は、第1のドット記録モードの送り量に対して、 $4.3/4.7 \times 1.00 = 91.5\%$ である。すなわち、第3のドット記

録モードの印刷速度は、第1のドット記録モードの印刷速度に対して91.5%である。

【0037】第1実施例では、上述のような送り量がほぼ等しい複数のドット記録モードの中から、一つのドット記録モードを選択する。ここで、「送り量がほぼ等しい」とは、送り量が最も小さいドット記録モードの送り量が、送り量が最も大きいドット記録モードの送り量の80%以上であるということである。第1実施例では、送り量がほぼ等しい複数のドット記録モードの中から、一つのドット記録モードを選択するため、印刷速度がほぼ等しい複数のドット記録モードの中から、一つのドット記録モードを選択することになる。よって、どのドット記録モードを選択しても、印刷速度が非常に遅くなるということはない。このため、ユーザは、印刷速度にすることなく印刷結果の品質の高いドット記録モードを選択することができる。なお、送り量が最も小さいドット記録モードの送り量が、送り量が最も大きいドット記録モードの送り量の90%以上であることがよくあります。

【0038】図9は、第1から第3のドット記録モードにおいて、各主走査ラインがどのバスで記録されるか示す図である。図9 (a) が、図6に示す第1のドット記録モードの送り量の90%以上であるノズル番号を示している。図9 (b) が、図7に示す第2のドット記録モードに対応し、図9 (c) が、図8に示す第3のドット記録モードに対応する。いずれも、図6～図8において太枠で囲った部分の主走査ラインを記録するバスを示している。ただし、図9 (b) および図9 (c) においては、図9 (a) との比較のため、主走査ラインを追加して、全部で4.7ラインとなるようになっている。図9 (b)、図9 (c) については、図7および図8において太枠で囲った部分の主走査ラインと、追加した主走査ラインとの境目を、太い端線で示している。なお、図6～図8に示したライン番号は、図6～図8に示したライン番号とは異なっている。

【0039】図9において太枠で囲った第9 0ライン～第1 3 2ラインの部分と同様の記録が、矢印S' S' の方向について繰り返される。この副走査方向について繰り返される車線部分の大ささは、送り量4.3ドットと同じく4.3ライン分である。

【0040】図9 (a)～(c)においては、太枠で囲った第9 0ライン～第1 3 2ラインの部分と同様の記録が、矢印S' S' の方向について繰り返される。この副走査方向について繰り返される車線部分の大ささは、送り量4.3ドットと同じく4.3ライン分である。同様に、図9 (b) より、第2のドット記録モードは、太枠で囲った第2～第5ライン分までを記録する。第1のドット記録モードでは、太枠で囲った第1～第4ライン分までを記録する。よって、第2のドット記録モードの送り量は、第1のドット記録モードの送り量に対して、 $4.5/4.7 \times 1.00 = 95.7\%$ である。すなわち、第2のドット記録モードの印刷速度は、第1のドット記録モードの印刷速度に対して95.7%である。また、第3のドット記録モードは、矢印A Dで示した部分は、主走査方向に伸びる色の無い筋

線の関係が、矢印S' S' の方向について繰り返されることが分かる。

【0041】図9 (a)～(c) それぞれ太枠で囲った部分を比べながら、矢印S' S' について解説する。そのような部分の印刷結果は、正常な状態よりも悪い色として規定される可能性がある。そのような部分を矢印A Lで示す。矢印A Lで示した部分は、主走査方向に伸びる色の無い筋、または印刷用紙の地の色のすじとして規定される可能性がある。

【0042】図10 (a) の右側の図より、第1のドット記録モードにおいては、第2～第3ライインにおいて、印刷された色が最も悪い部分 (矢印A D) と呼ばくなれる部分 (矢印S' A) が、交差して繰り返されることが分かる。これに対して、図10 (b) に示す第2のドット記録モードでは、印刷された色が最も部分 (矢印A L) ののみがほぼ一定の間隔で繰り返される。図10 (c) に示す第3のドット記録モードでは、印刷された色が最もくなる部分 (矢印A D) ののみがほぼ一定の間隔で繰り返される。このように、第1～第3のドット記録モードでは、印刷された色が最も悪い部分 (矢印S' A) と呼ばくなれる部分 (矢印A L) が、交差して繰り返されることが分かる。これに対して、図10 (b) に示す第2のドット記録モードでは、印刷された色が最も部分 (矢印A L) ののみがほぼ一定の間隔で繰り返される。図10 (c)

に示す第3のドット記録モードでは、印刷された色が最もくなる部分 (矢印A D) ののみがほぼ一定の間隔で繰り返される。このように、第1～第3のドット記録モードでは、印刷された色が最も悪い部分 (矢印S' A) と呼ばくなれる部分 (矢印A L) が、交差して繰り返される。これは、プリントの印刷結果の品質が異なってくる可能性がある。なお、いずれのドット記録モードによる印刷の品質が高くない場合は、プリントの製造限界や印刷用紙の品質、環境の温度、湿度、インクの溶解の性質など、種々の要因によって決定される。

【0043】図10は、第1～第3のドット記録モードによる印刷結果の品質を示す説明図である。図10 (a)～(c) に示す印刷結果は、それぞれ第1～第3のドット記録モードの印刷結果である。そして、それぞれのドット記録モードの印刷結果は、その結果、1～3の結果が異なる。図10 (a)～(c) の左側の図印刷結果が示すように、第2～第5ライインの左側の印刷結果は、各画素における升目内にその画素を記録するノズル番号を示している。図10 (a)～(c) から分かるように、第1～第3のドット記録モードは、副走査方向に記録する主走査ラインがそれぞれ記録されるノズル番号が異なる。しかし、ユーザは、コンピュータは、プリントドライバに対してテストストップモードを実行する際に、プリントドライバは第2～第3のノズル#Q 1～#Q 3を印刷する。具体的には、ユーザは、コンピュータ8のユーザインターフェイス画面を通過して、プリントドライバは第2～第3のノズル#Q 1～#Q 3をテストストップモードで印刷用紙上にテストストップモードを印刷する。なお、ユーザは、コンピュータ8内で実行されるプリントドライバ#8～#8 aによってディスプレイ8 bに表示される。また、テストストップモードの印刷は、CPU4 1のテストストップチ形成部4 1 a (図3参照) によって実行される。

【0044】第1～第3のドット記録モードは、副走査方向に記録する主走査ラインがそれぞれ記録されるノズル番号が異なる。しかし、これらの主走査ラインがどのバスで記録されるか示す図である。図10 (a)～(c) においては、(図4参照)、端のノズルほど印刷用紙へのドットの形成位置の位置が大きい。いま、例えば、ノズル#1～#2の例の#1～#9の各ノズルのうち端に近いノズル#1～#2 0は、ノズル列中央辺の他の多くのノズルよりも画面内において上寄りの位置にドットを形成する傾向があり、ノズル#7 7～#9 6は、ノズル列中央辺の他の多くのノズルよりも画面内において寄りの位置にドットを形成する傾向にある。

【0045】一般に、副走査方向に沿って配されたノズル列においては、(図4参照)、端のノズルほど印刷用紙へのドットの形成位置の位置が大きい。いま、例えば、ノズル#1～#2の例の#1～#9の各ノズルのうち端に近いノズル#1～#2 0は、ノズル列中央辺の他の多くのノズルよりも画面内において上寄りの位置にドットを形成する傾向があり、ノズル#7 7～#9 6は、ノズル列中央辺の他の多くのノズルよりも画面内において寄りの位置にドットを形成する傾向にある。

【0046】第1～第3のドット記録モードは、副走査方向に記録する主走査ラインがそれぞれ記録されるノズル番号が異なる。しかし、ユーザは、コンピュータは、プリントドライバは第2～第3のノズル#Q 1～#Q 3を印刷する。なお、ユーザは、コンピュータ8のユーザインターフェイス画面は、コンピュータ8内で実行されるプリントドライバ#8～#8 aによってディスプレイ8 bに表示される。また、テストストップモードの印刷は、CPU4 1のテストストップチ形成部4 1 a (図3参照) によって実行される。

【0047】テストストップチは、淡シアン、淡マゼンタ、イエローの3色のインクを使用して印刷される。このテストストップチは、一概なグレーのテス

走査方向に記録する可能性がある。そのような部分の印刷結果は、正常な状態よりも悪い色として規定される可能性がある。そのような部分を矢印A Dで示す。矢印A Dで示した部分は、主走査方向に伸びる色の無い筋として規定される可能性がある。

【0048】一方、上下のライインの矢印が背を向けている場合は、そのライイン両士に形成されたドットが副走査方向S' S' について解説する。そのような部分の印刷結果は、正常な状態よりも悪い色として規定される可能性がある。そのような部分を矢印A Lで示す。矢印A Lで示した部分は、主走査方向に伸びる色の無い筋、または印刷用紙の地の色のすじとして規定される可能性がある。

【0049】図10 (a)～(c) に示すように、第2～第5ライインにおいては、矢印S' Aと矢印A Dが下から上へ記録される。これに対して、第2～第5ライインにおいては、矢印S' Aと矢印A Lが下から上へ記録される。このように、第1～第3のドット記録モードでは、印刷された色が最も部分 (矢印A L) ののみがほぼ一定の間隔で繰り返される。このように、第1～第3のドット記録モードでは、印刷された色が最も部分 (矢印A L) ののみがほぼ一定の間隔で繰り返される。これは、プリントの印刷結果の品質が高くない場合は、プリントの製造限界や印刷用紙の品質、環境の温度、湿度、インクの溶解の性質など、種々の要因によって決定される。

【0050】図10は、第1～第3のドット記録モードの選択：図11～(c) に示す印刷結果は、それぞれ第1～第3のドット記録モードの印刷結果である。そして、それぞれのドット記録モードでは、印刷結果の品質が異なってくる可能性がある。なお、いずれのドット記録モードによる印刷の品質が高くない場合は、プリントの製造限界や印刷用紙の品質、環境の温度、湿度、インクの溶解の性質など、種々の要因によって決定される。

【0051】図10 (a)～(c) に示す各ドット記録モードの印刷結果は、その結果、1～3の結果が異なる。図10 (a)～(c) の左側の図印刷結果は、各画素における升目内にその画素を記録するノズル番号を示している。図10 (a)～(c) から分かるように、第1～第3のドット記録モードは、副走査方向に記録する主走査ラインがそれぞれ記録されるノズルの組み合わせが互いに異なる。互いに異なるドット記録モードで印刷用紙上にテストストップQ 1～Q 3を印刷する。具体的には、ユーザは、コンピュータ8のユーザインターフェイス画面を通過して、プリントドライバに対してテストストップモードを実行する。なお、ユーザは、コンピュータ8内で実行されるプリントドライバ#8～#8 aによってディスプレイ8 bに表示される。また、テストストップモードの印刷は、CPU4 1のテストストップチ形成部4 1 a (図3参照) によって実行される。

【0052】一般に、副走査方向に沿って配されたノズル列においては、(図4参照)、端のノズルほど印刷用紙へのドットの形成位置の位置が大きい。いま、例えば、ノズル#1～#2の例の#1～#9の各ノズルのうち端に近いノズル#1～#2 0は、ノズル列中央辺の他の多くのノズルよりも画面内において上寄りの位置にドットを形成する傾向があり、ノズル#7 7～#9 6は、ノズル列中央辺の他の多くのノズルよりも画面内において寄りの位置にドットを形成する傾向がある。

【0053】第1～第3のドット記録モードにおいては、矢印S' Aと矢印A Dが下から上へ記録される。このように、第1～第3のドット記録モードでは、印刷された色が最も部分 (矢印A D) ののみがほぼ一定の間隔で繰り返される。これは、プリントの印刷結果の品質が高くない場合は、プリントの製造限界や印刷用紙の品質、環境の温度、湿度、インクの溶解の性質など、種々の要因によって決定される。

【0054】図10 (a)～(c) に示す各ドット記録モードの印刷結果は、その結果、1～3の結果が異なる。図10 (a)～(c) の左側の図印刷結果は、各画素における升目内にその画素を記録するノズル番号を示している。図10 (a)～(c) から分かるように、第1～第3のドット記録モードは、副走査方向に記録する主走査ラインがそれぞれ記録されるノズルの組み合わせが互いに異なる。互いに異なるドット記録モードで印刷用紙上にテストストップQ 1～Q 3を印刷する。具体的には、ユーザは、コンピュータ8のユーザインターフェイス画面を通過して、プリントドライバに対してテストストップモードを実行する。なお、ユーザは、コンピュータ8内で実行されるプリントドライバ#8～#8 aによってディスプレイ8 bに表示される。また、テストストップモードの印刷は、CPU4 1のテストストップチ形成部4 1 a (図3参照) によって実行される。

【0055】第1～第3のドット記録モードにおいては、矢印S' Aと矢印A Dが下から上へ記録される。このように、第1～第3のドット記録モードでは、印刷された色が最も部分 (矢印A D) ののみがほぼ一定の間隔で繰り返される。これは、プリントの印刷結果の品質が高くない場合は、プリントの製造限界や印刷用紙の品質、環境の温度、湿度、インクの溶解の性質など、種々の要因によって決定される。

【0056】図10 (a)～(c) に示す各ドット記録モードの印刷結果は、その結果、1～3の結果が異なる。図10 (a)～(c) の左側の図印刷結果は、各画素における升目内にその画素を記録するノズル番号を示している。図10 (a)～(c) から分かるように、第1～第3のドット記録モードは、副走査方向に記録する主走査ラインがそれぞれ記録されるノズルの組み合わせが互いに異なる。互いに異なるドット記録モードで印刷用紙上にテストストップQ 1～Q 3を印刷する。具体的には、ユーザは、コンピュータ8のユーザインターフェイス画面を通過して、プリントドライバに対してテストストップモードを実行する。なお、ユーザは、コンピュータ8内で実行されるプリントドライバ#8～#8 aによってディスプレイ8 bに表示される。また、テストストップモードの印刷は、CPU4 1のテストストップチ形成部4 1 a (図3参照) によって実行される。

【0057】テストストップチは、淡シアン、淡マゼンタ、イエローの3色のインクを使用して印刷される。このテストストップチは、一概なグレーのテス

うな別走査方向に長いテストパッチを印刷用紙上に印刷する。テストパッチの上には、各ドット記録モードを示す番号が印刷される。このテストパッチは印刷走査方向 S' に長いため、副走査による画質の影響をよく表すことができる（図9、図10参照）。その後、ユーザは、テストパッチ Q1 が印刷された印刷用紙を取りプリント 2.0 に供給する。

【004.9】図12は、第1～第3のドット記録モードに対応したテストパッチを示す構成図である。プリント 2.0 は、テストパッチ Q1 が印刷された印刷用紙を供給されると、その印刷用紙上のテストパッチ Q1 の右側に、第2のドット記録モードから一つのドット記録モードを選択する例について説明した。第1実施例のように、副走査の印刷用紙を再びプリント2.0に供給し、プリント2.0は、テストパッチ Q1、Q2の右側に、第3のドット記録モードでテストパッチ Q3 を印刷する。このようにして、図12に示すように、印刷用紙上にテストパッチ Q1、Q2、Q3が印刷される。

【005.0】図13は、選択した番号をコンピュータに入力するためのユーザインターフェイス画面を示す説明図である。スティップ S 4（図1参照）において、ユーザは、各ドット記録モードで印刷されたテストパッチの中からいつも最もグレーに見えるテストパッチを選択する。その後、スティップ S 6 で、ユーザは、図12に示すように、選択したテストパッチに付された番号を、コンピュータのユーザインターフェイス画面を通じてコンピュータに入力する。コンピュータは、入力された番号をプリントし、プリントはその番号を P-R-O M 3（図3参照）内に格納する。プリントは、P-R O M 4 3 内に格納された番号によって、テストパッチに基づいて複数のドット記録モードの中から選択されたドット記録モードを特定することができる。第1のドット記録モードにおいて、印刷用紙上の主走査ラインが同じように記録されるかを示す説明図である。第1のドット記録モードでは、主走査の周期に5ドット、2ドット、3ドット、6ドットの副走査を繰り返し行ったのにに対して、第2のドット記録モードでは、5ドット、6ドット、3ドット、2ドットの副走査を繰り返しした。第2のドット記録モードによる印刷では、図15において太枠で囲った部分と同様の距離が、矢印 S' の方向について繰り返しされる。

【005.5】図15は、第2実施例における第2のドット記録モードにおいて、印刷用紙上の主走査ラインが同じように記録されるかを示す説明図である。第1のドット記録モードでは、主走査の周期に5ドット、2ドット、3ドット、6ドットの副走査を繰り返し行つたのにに対して、第2のドット記録モードでは、5ドット、6ドット、3ドット、2ドットの副走査を繰り返し行つた。第2のドット記録モードによる印刷では、図15において太枠で囲った部分と同様の距離が、矢印 S' の方向について繰り返しされる。なお、第1のドット記録モードと第2のドット記録モードとは、単位副走査が含む副走査の送り量の平均は、ともに4ドットである。

【005.1】プリントは、後に印刷指示を受けると、P-R O M 4 3 内の番号に対応したドット記録モードにしたがって、画質を処理する。具体的には、プリントは、P-R O M 4 3 内の番号に対応したドット記録モードにしたがって、受信バッファ 1-1 から 1 バス分のデータを取出して、展開バッファ 1-1 に送る（図5参照）。そして、展開バッファ 1-1 の内 1 バス分のデータからは、P-R O M 4 3 内の番号に対応したドット記

録モードの副走査の送り方を示すデータが取り出される。主走査部 1-1 および副走査部 1-2 に送られることがある。テストパッチの上には、各ドット記録モードを示す番号が印刷される。このテストパッチは印刷走査方向 S' に長いため、副走査による画質の影響をよく表すことができる（図9、図10参照）。その後、ユーザは、テストパッチ Q1 が印刷された印刷用紙を供給する。このため、高品質な印刷を実行することができる。そのため、印刷結果がそれぞれ記録されるノズルの組合せが互いに異なる（図9、図10参照）。その後、ユーザは、各ドット記録モードに対応したテストパッチを印刷し、その印刷結果に基づいて印刷の際に使用するドット記録モードを選択する。このため、高品質な印刷を実行することができる。

【005.7】また、太枠で囲った部分の上から 8番目のラインは、図14では 7バス目と 1バス目で記録されているのに対し、図15では 3バス目と 7バス目で記録されている。このように、第1のドット記録モードと第2のドット記録モードでは、各主走査ラインを記録するバズも異なる。

【005.8】第1のドット記録モードと、第2のドット記録モードとでは、隣り合う主走査ラインを記録するノズルの番号、および各主走査ラインを記録するバスが異なっている。このため、印刷結果の品質が異なっている可能性がある。このように、単位副走査が含む複数の副走査の順番が異なるドット記録モードで、印刷結果の品質が異なる（図11～図12に示すようなハッチを形成し、ドット記録モードを選択する結果としても、印刷結果の品質が異なる）。

【005.9】D. 第3実施例：第1実施例では、4.7ドット、4.5ドット、4.3ドットの一一定の送り量の副走査を行なうドット記録モードから一つのドット記録モードを選択する例について説明した。第1実施例のように、副走査の印刷用紙において、常に一定の送り量の副走査を行う副走査において、第2のドット記録モードと第3のドット記録モードを「定則送り」という。これに対して、主走査の印刷用紙において、複数種類の送り量の副走査を周囲部に繰り返すような送りを「変則送り」という。本発明は、変則送りを行なうドット記録モードを用いて適用することができる。

【005.10】図14は、第2実施例における第1のドット記録モードにおいて、印刷用紙上の主走査ラインがどのように記録されるかを示す説明図である。第2実施例のプリントは、各色について 8面のノズルを有している。そして、第1のドット記録モードでは、主走査の合間に 5ドット、2ドット、3ドット、6ドットの副走査を繰り返行つ。この 5ドット、2ドット、3ドット、6ドットの副走査が、特許請求の範囲にいう「単位副走査」に相当する。第1のドット記録モードによる印刷では、図14において太枠で囲った部分と同様の距離が、矢印 S' の方向について繰り返しされる。

【005.15】図15は、第2実施例における第2のドット記録モードにおいて、印刷用紙上の主走査ラインが同じように記録されるかを示す説明図である。第1のドット記録モードでは、主走査の周期に5ドット、2ドット、3ドット、6ドットの副走査を繰り返し行つたのにに対して、第2のドット記録モードでは、5ドット、6ドット、3ドット、2ドットの副走査を繰り返し行つた。第2のドット記録モードによる印刷では、図15において太枠で囲った部分と同様の距離が、矢印 S' の方向について繰り返しされる。なお、第1のドット記録モードと第2のドット記録モードに相当する。

【005.1】プリントは、後に印刷指示を受けると、P-R O M 4 3 内の番号に対応したドット記録モードにしたがって、画質を処理する。具体的には、プリントは、P-R O M 4 3 内の番号に対応したドット記録モードにしたがって、受信バッファ 1-1 から 1 バス分のデータを取出して、展開バッファ 1-1 に送る（図5参照）。そして、展開バッファ 1-1 の内 1 バス分のデータは、ノズル# 7、# 3 で記録されている。そして、4番目のラインは、ノズル# 8、# 4 で記録されている。これに対して、図15では、上から 3番目ラインはノズル# 6、# 2 で記録されており、上から 4番目（図5参照）。

【006.1】E. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例では、一つの主走査にについて説明した。しか

【006.2】F. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.3】G. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.4】H. 変形例：（1）第1実施例や第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.5】I. 変形例：（1）第1実施例や第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.6】J. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.7】K. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.8】L. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.9】M. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.10】N. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.11】O. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.12】P. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.13】Q. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.14】R. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.15】S. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.16】T. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.17】U. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.18】V. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.19】W. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.20】X. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.21】Y. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

【006.22】Z. 変形例：（1）第1および第2実施例で記録する印刷について説明した。しか

し、本発明は、一つの主走査ラインを3回や4回の主走査で記録する印刷など、他の印刷に適用することもできる。また、一つの主走査ラインに含まれるすべての画素を記録するのに要する前記主走査の回数が異なる複数のドット記録モードから、ドット記録モードを選択することができる。

【0067】図17は、8個のノズルを有するプリンタにおいて、7ドットの定則通りを行うドット記録モードで印刷を行う様子を示す剖面図である。図18は、8個のノズルを有するプリンタにおいて、3ドットの定則通りを行うドット記録モードで印刷を行う様子を示す剖面図である。図17のドット記録モードは、一つの主走査ラインに含まれるすべての画素を記録するのに要する前記主走査の回数は、1回である。なお、図17のドット記録モードにおいては、ノズル#8は使用されない。また、図18のドット記録モードは、一つの主走査ラインに含まれるすべての画素を記録するのに要する前記主走査の回数は、2回である。そして、図18のドット記録モードにおいては、ノズル#7およびノズル#8は使用されない。

【0068】ドット記録モードの選択に際しては、図17と図18に示したようなドット記録モードの中からドット記録モードを選択することとしてもよい。たとえば、図1の手順と同様の手順で、ステップS2において、図17と図18に示したようなドット記録モードでドット記録モードを選択し、ステップS6でそのドット記録モードの番号をコンピュータに入力する。すなわち、テストパッチを印刷する枚数のドット記録モードは、主走査の合間で行う副走査に応じて異なる複数のドット記録モードにすることができる。

【0069】(2) 第2実施例で示した第1のドット記録モードと第2のドット記録モードとは、単位副走査が含む複数の副走査の実施の間隔が異なるという関係にある。しかし、本発明は、単位副走査が含む複数の副走査の実行順序と、複数副走査の送り量と、の少なくとも一方ともどりできる。すなわち、テストパッチを形成する複数のドット記録モードは、複数種類の送り量の副走査を含む単位副走査を繰り返し実行する複数のドット記録モードであって、単位副走査が含む複数種類の送り量の副走査の実行順序と、複数副走査の送り量と、の少なくとも一方ともどりできる。すなわち、複数種類の送り量と、の少なくとも一方ともどりできる。

【0070】また、単位副走査が含む副走査の送り量が異なる複数のドット記録モードは、互いに単位副走査が含む副走査の平均の送り量が等しいものである必要はない。ただし、テストパッチを印刷するドット記録モードは、は、それぞれの平均の送り量がほぼ等しいこととながましい。ここで、「平均の送り量がほぼ等しい」とは、平均の送り量が最も小さいドット記録モードの送り量が、平均

時の送り量が最も大きいドット記録モードの送り量の80%以上であるということである。平均の送り量の差が小さい複数のドット記録モードの中から、使用するドット記録モードを選択することすれば、どのドット記録モードを選択しても、印刷速度が非常に遅くなるということがない。このため、ユーパーは、印刷速度を気にするほどなく印刷結果の品質の高いドット記録モードを選択することができる。なお、平均の送り量が最も大きいドット記録モードの送り量が、平均の送り量以上であることがよくあります。

〔0071〕(3)異種印刷においては、テストバッチの印刷は、淡シアンと淡マゼンタヒエローのインクで行つてはいけない。例えば、カーラー印刷においてある場合は、マゼンタ、シアン、イエローの3色である場合ではない。例えば、カーラー、シアン、イエローの3色である場合では、その3色のインクを用いてテストバッチの印刷を行うことができる。なお、4色のインクを使用するプリンタにおいては、ドット形成位置が印刷結果の品質に大きく影響するため、4色のインクを使用するプリンタに本説明を適用することは特に好ましい。

〔0072〕さらに、カーラー印刷において使用する有

トをインクでパッチを形成してもよい。
〔0.73〕なお、1色でテヌーパッチを形成する場合
には、形成されるドット間に隙間ができるようになります。この面積
を形成することができるが好い。例えば、
トを越えて広がる場合には、ドットを組み立てる方法がある。
トを組み立てる方法のアドバイス

同士の間にドットを記録しない画面を販売することが好ましい。また、すべての画面にドットを記録する場合には、各画面の範囲を越えないようなドットを形成することができる。このように複数の画面を形成することができる。

[0.74] なお、ドット記録モードの選択に際しては、3色の色色インクをドットで記録することができる。これがイエローの3色、またはそれぞれの色に類似する3色である。これが好ましく、さらに、その3色はシャン、マゼンタ、カーボンの3色である。そのため、ドット記録モードを選択すれば、カラープリントの品質を高めることができる。

るところである。

〔0075〕(4) さらに、実施例では、單一色のインクを吐出するノズル群は、列状に並んだノズルからなるノズルアレイであるものとしたが、ノズルの配列はこれに限られないものではない。すなわち、單一色のインクを吐出

するノスルの場合であればどのようなものでもよい。

【0076】(5) 上記各実施例では、インクジェットプリンタについて説明したが、本発明はインクジェットプリンタに限らず、一般に、印刷ヘッドを用いて印刷を行う種々の印刷装置に適用可能である。また、本発明では、インク滴を吐出する方法や装置に限らず、他の手でドットを記録する方法や装置にも適用可能である。

【0077】(6) 本記録モードの選択は、印前接続を使用するユーザ自身が行うこととしてよい。

〔0078〕上記実験例において、ハードウェアによって実現された機能の一部をソフトウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい、逆に、ソフトウェアに全て実現されていた機能の一部をハードウェアに置き換えるようにしてもよい。例えば、図5に示した受電ハブア115内のデータの一部を展開バッファ116へする機能や、展開バッファ116内のデータの一部を主装置111および割り配送部112のために取り出す機能をハードウェアによつて実現することも可能である。
これらの機能をコンピュータ83内のプリントドライバ84が、その他の機能をコンピュータ83内のプリントドライバ84が、

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】ドット記録モードを決定する手順を示すフローチャート。

【図2】実施例のプリンタ20を構成した印刷システム概略構成図。

【図3】リソリューション20における制御回路40の構成を示すブロック図。

【図4】印射ヘッド28に駆けられた複数列のノズル示す説明図。

【図5】制御回路40内の機能部を示すブロック図。

【図6】第1のドット記録モードにおいて、印刷用紙

のエントリノードにのみ、ノードをBLERでいるかを示す既明図。

【図7】第2のドット記録モードにおいて、印刷用紙の主走査ラインがどのように記録されるかを示す既明図。

【図8】第3のドット記録モードにおいて、印刷用紙の主走査ラインがどのように記録されるかを示す既明図。

【図9】第1から第3のドット記録モードにおいて、各主走査ラインがどのように記録されるかを示す既明図。

【図10】第1～第3のドット記録モードにおける印字用紙

【図1-1】第1のドット記録モードに対応するテストツイを示す説明図。

【図1-2】第1～第3のドット記録モードに対応したストップバッヂを示す説明図。

【図1-3】選択した番号をコンピュータに入力するため

のユーザインターフェイス画面を示す説明図。
【図1-4】 第2実施例における第1のドット記録モードにおいて、印刷用紙上の主走りラインなどに記録されるかを示す説明図。

【図1-5】 第2実施例における第2のドット記録モード

において、印刷用紙上の主送受印兼かどとのように既読
されるかを示す説明図。

【図1-7】8個のノズルを有するプリンタにおいて、7
ドットの定則送りを行うドット記録モードで印刷を行う
様子を示す説明図。

【図1-8】8個のノズルを有するプリンタにおいて、3
ドットの定則送りを行うドット記録モードで印刷を行う
様子を示す説明図。

200...インクジェットプリンタ
220...紙送りモータ
240...キャリッジモータ

- 26...ノブアン
- 28...印刷ヘッド
- 30...キャリッジ
- 32...操作パネル
- 34...滑動軸

- 36...驱动ベルト
- 37...ブリーフ
- 38...ブーリ
- 39...位置センサ
- 40...制御回路
- 41...CPU

4.2...ROM
4.3...P-ROM
4.4...RAM

- 3.0 … 1／ト専用回路
- 3.5 … ヘッド駆動回路
- 3.6 … ヘッド駆動回路
- 3.7 … モータ駆動回路
- 3.8 … コネクタ
- 3.9 … 印刷ヘッドユニット

88...コンピュータ
88...プリントドライバ
88...ディスプレイ

- 1 1 2 …副走査部
- 1 1 3 …ヘッド駆動部

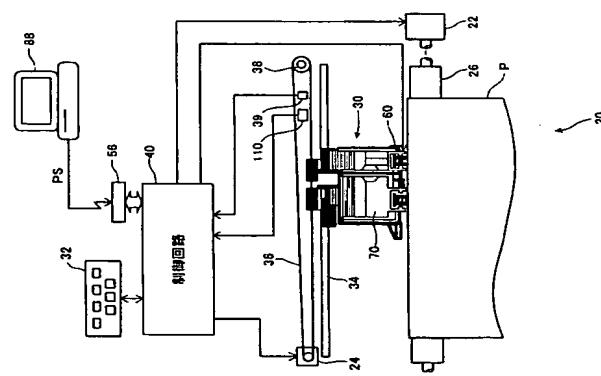
116…展開バッファ
117…レジスタ
AD…ドットの重なりが大きくなっている部分を示す矢印
AL…ドットの重なりが小さくなっている部分を示す矢

印
M S …主走査方向を示す矢印
P …印刷用紙
P S …印刷信号

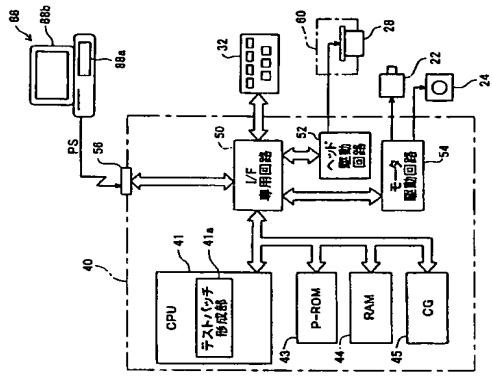
Q1～Q3 …テストパッチ
S S …印刷用紙の送り方向を示す矢印
S S' …印刷ヘッドの相対的な送り方向を示す矢印

印
M S …主走査方向を示す矢印
P …印刷用紙
P S …印刷信号

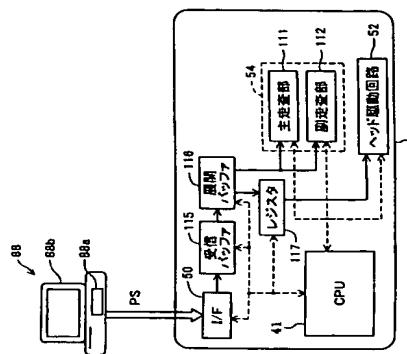
Q1～Q3 …テストパッチ
S S …印刷用紙の送り方向を示す矢印
S S' …印刷ヘッドの相対的な送り方向を示す矢印



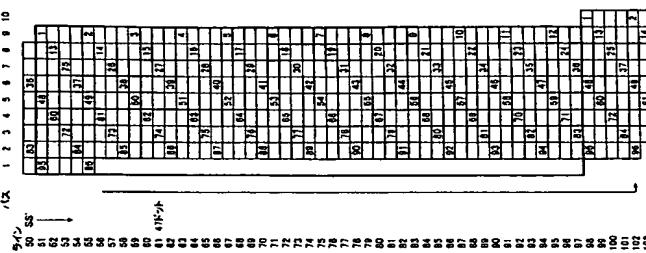
【図 3】



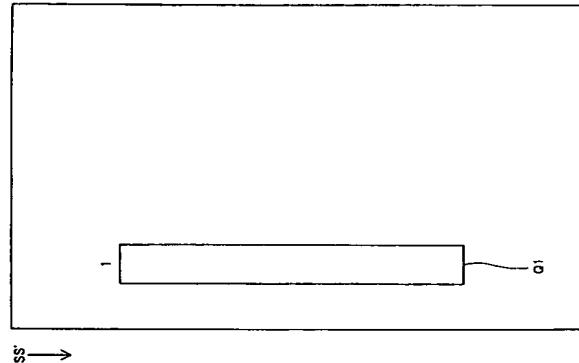
【図 5】



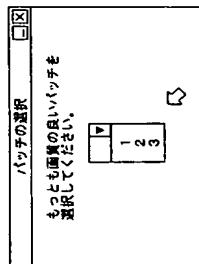
【図 6】



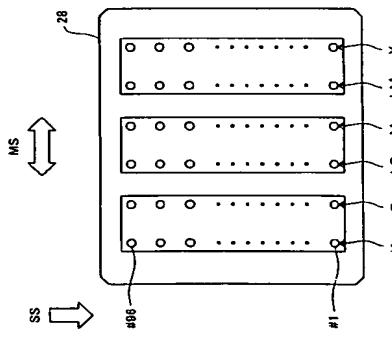
【図 11】



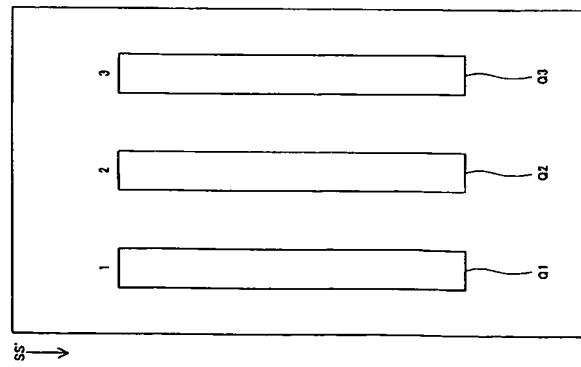
【図 4】



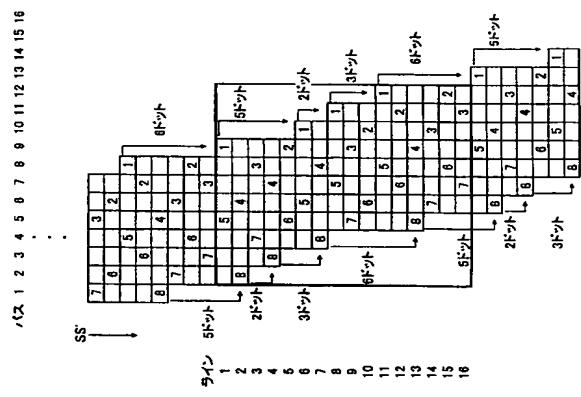
【図 13】



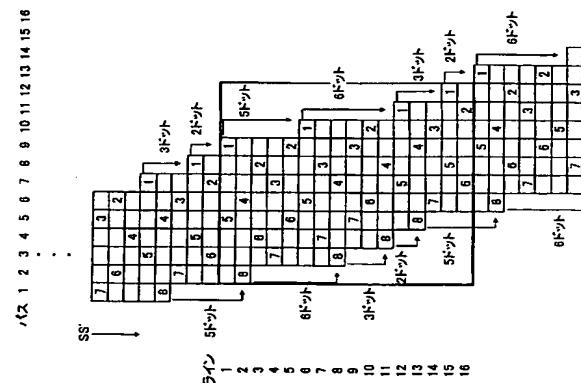
【図12】



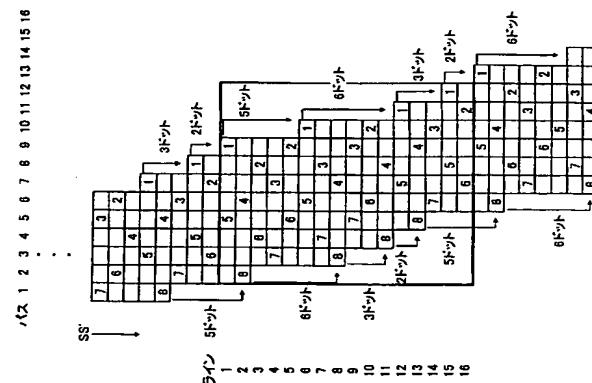
【図13】



【図14】



【図15】



プロントベースの焼き

Fターム(参考) 20056 EA04 EB27 EC12 EC34 EC74
 EC80 FA10
 20061 AQ05 KK16 KK19 KK26 KK35